The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,042—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY,

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	250	27th May 1881.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2391	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th May
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th May.
ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3200	500	19th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3500	700	11th June
s.s. ROUMANIA	Thos. G. Knox	3500	700	23rd „
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3500	700	9th July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. MACEDONIA	J. Martin	2272	486	23rd July

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by auction at the Mazagon Dockyard, at 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th May, the

S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,900 TONS, 450 H. P.,

built by the Thames Iron Works in 1863. She is fitted with compound engines by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant of 450 H. P., with cylinders 48 and 96 inches, and has tubular boilers with brass tubes. Her dimensions are, length, 314-5 feet; breadth, 38-3 feet; depth, 26-6 feet. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, or to

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS, CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TREACHER & Co.s' SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per Dozen, Cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS. NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles .... „	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, BY

TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.
Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks.	Rs. 25 nett per doz.	Dessert Forks.	Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons	11 „ „	Egg Spoons	12 8
&c.,	&c.		&c.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, CUBYLLA AND POONA.

OZO

IS not an imported article, nor is it prepared according to any of the numerous formulæ in use in England or elsewhere, it is the outcome of several years of critical research and careful experiments by a distinguished English Chemist (a member of Treacher and Co.'s staff) who, during a prolonged residence in India has acquired a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the climate, which has enabled him to invent a Beverage unrivalled for its pleasant flavour and beneficial effects.

The public should be careful to ask for the genuine article "Ozo," and avoid the numerous useless imitations now being offered throughout India.

Cash, Price per Dozen Bottles, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,) MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED BEVERAGES. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14, THE VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE OF SPECIALTY AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS Will appear in the celebrated moral drama, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLEY, as played by this Company over three hundred times in the principal cities of the world.

NEW SCENERY ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE.
CORRECT COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
THE GREAT SNOW SCENE.
THE FROZEN RIVER.
ELIZA'S ESCAPE OVER THE FLOATING ICE.
AN AMERICAN COTTON PLANTATION SCENE.
PASTIMES OF THE NEGRO SLAVES.
A SOUTHERN SLAVE MARKET.
DEATH OF UNCLE TOM AND EVA.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION ALLEGORY.
PEACE AT LAST. ASCENSION OF EVA.

Box Office at SOUNDY & CO's.
PRICES AS USUAL.
DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for the further consideration of the proposed amendments in the Municipal Acts.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th May, 1881.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be HELD in the rooms of the Association, Grant Buildings, Colaba, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of balloting for the election of Mr. J. M. Drennan, as a member of the Association.

By order of the Committee.
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, Cotton Trade Association, 12th May, 1881.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK is received by EVERY MAIL STEAMER. Per tin, cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

BAILDON'S APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS and MANUFACTURERS, SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS. (Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S KEMP and Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE. REGISTERED.

THIS MOST REFRESHING AND wholesome beverage possesses a sustaining and stimulating power much exceeding that of alcoholic liquors.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, AND IS the most efficient of all temporary resorts when the system is deprived of those essentials to well-being, REST and SLEEP.

ITS DELICATE BOUQUET IS DUE TO the perfumed atmosphere of Lombardy and the Swiss valleys, recalling to Tourists agreeable memories of Asti Spumante and the rural hostelries of Southern Europe.

VIVONE IS A LIGHT WINE COMPARED with Asti, free from stale ferment flavour, and contains no tannin.

FOR ALL PURPOSES OF REFRESHMENT, it is vastly superior to anything alcoholic, as it gives an impulse to the digestive process, and a spur to vitality generally without disturbing the intellectual balance.

IT IS THUS THE BEST STIMULANT IN all pursuits or amusements requiring steady intellect and sustained nerve: *e.g.*, Cards, Billiards, Lawn Tennis, &c.

IT DISSIPATES MENTAL DEPRESSION, ennui, evening headache, fatigue, dislike to food, and restores cheerfulness, animation, and appetite.

SIMPLE EXPERIENCE WILL RENDER it an essential in every House, Club, Hotel, Ballroom, and place of Refreshment.

WHEN EXHAUSTED, TIRED OF LIFE, peevish, and without appetite after a hard day's work, a moderate draught of Iced Vivone *without admixture* will restore exhausted nature, and health will resume its sway over mind and body.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND, PER S. S. THIBET, A CHOICE PARCEL OF MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, "Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at MANILLA. "PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS, Cavites. Rs. 90 per 1,000. Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS, Cavites. Rs. 65 per 1,000. Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavites. Rs. 65 per 1,000. Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS, Cavites. Rs. 40 per 1,000. Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

Note.—Out-station Orders to be accompanied with cash or reference for payment.

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASH. Per doz. Quartz. Rs. a.
17 0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily..	17 0
	The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
32 0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA...	direct from the Island...	32 0
	Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
33 0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	33 0
	This our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
28 0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	28 0
	A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
19 0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	19 0
	A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
	N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case 2 dozen.			
22 8	... Fine Old	..CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	22 8
	This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
18 0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	18 0
	Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.			
	N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.			
18 0	... Red...	... SHIRAZ ...	... Australian...	18 0
	An excellent Wine.			
16 0	... White ...	.. HOCHHEIMER..	Australian...	16 0
	A fair Wine of good quality.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUCTION ! AUCTION ! AUCTION !

ON MONDAY, the 9th inst., at one o'clock sharp, and the following days, the SURPLUS STOCK of a Merchant will be offered to the highest bidder at No. 30, Meadow Street, Bombay, and will comprise of SILKS VELVET, SATINS, MERINOS, and all other kinds of PEICE-GOODS, HOSIERY in great quantities, MILLINERY, READY-MADE CLOTHES, BOOTS and SHOES, TOYS, DOLLS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CARPETS, CURTAIN REP, and other Goods too numerous to mention.

ON VIEW THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Note the address—
30, MEADOW STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT SEASON CLOTHING.

THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE a nice SELECTION of MATERIALS for the HOT SEASON, consisting of BROWN HOLLANDS, DRILLS, CHINA SILKS, ALPACAS, &c., also some excellent BEDFORD-CORDS and WHIP-CORDS for RIDING TROUSERS or BREECHES.

		Rs.
Loose Black Paramatta Coat		14
Double or Single Breasted Black French Merino Coat, very light		15
Do. Drab or Slate Alpaca, very light		10
Do. China Silk		from 12 to 20
Brown Linen Drill Suits		„ 12 to 18
Brown Holland Suits		14
Best American Drill Suits		10
Shikar Suits, green mixed		14
Kakee Suits, well shrunk		10
Bedford-Cord Trousers or Breeches		22
Whip-Cords in various shades, Trousers or Breeches		22
Drab-cotton Cords Trousers or Breeches, a superior article		16
Very light Indian Tweeds, best qualities, suits		from 28 to 40
Cambric Washing Ties, spot and stripes,	per dozen	3 8
Pin Washing Scarves,	each	1 to 1 4
Light Fancy Colored Windsors,	each	2 4
Do. Do. Knot Scarves	each	1-12 to 2
Summer Gauze Merino Vests,	½ dozen	12 to 15
Brown Cotton half hose,	per dozen	8-8 to 12 8
Best Lisle Thread Half-hose, neat stripes	per dozen	20
Fine Merino, best makes	per dozen	20
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per dozen	4 8

THORPE AND COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

Per Imperial Gal.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO H.M.'S. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a Meeting of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, resident in the city of Bombay, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of John Macfarlane, Esq., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, 2nd May, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 290 of 1877.

Sir ALBERT ABDOOLLA DAVID SASSOON, Knight, and a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; REUBEN DAVID SASSOON, ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON, and AARON MOSES GUBBAY, of Bombay, Merchants, trading there in Forbes Street under the name of David Sassoon and Company .... Plaintiffs.

vs

FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY GANGJEE of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Khojah Mohulla, without the Fort, JAFFERBHOY CASSUMBHOY GANGJEE, at present residing at Calcutta, Mahomedan, and ALLY MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY GANGJEE, of Bombay, also Mahomedan, residing at Khojah Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of July, 1880, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before GEORGE H. FARRAN, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1881, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon, Knight, Reuben David Sassoon, Arthur Ebrahim David Sassoon, and Aaron Moses Gubbay (trading under the name of David Sassoon and Co.) and of the abovenamed Defendants, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Jafferbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Ally Mahomed Cassumbhoy Gangjee, or any of them in all those two pieces or parcels of land or ground, situate on the south side of Shaikally Junjeekur street or road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, to which said Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Jafferbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Ally Mahomed Cassumbhoy Gangjee, are jointly entitled as Fazundars, which said two pieces of land, lie, the one on the west and the other on the east side of Hussankhan Khuliffa Row, and are bounded as follows :—The piece of land on the west side of the last mentioned Row is bounded on the north by the said Shaikally Junjeekur street or road, on the south by the property of Chand Mahomed Peroo, on the west by property of Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff, and on the east by the said row, and the piece of land on the east side of the said row is bounded on the north by the said Shaikally Junjeekur Street, on the south by other property of the said Chand Mahomed Peroo, on the east by property of Meeya Chand Mahomed bin Dost Mahomed and others, and on the west by the said row. The one firstly above described is entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 614, New Survey No. 2023, and Old Survey No. 867, and contains by admeasurement 960 square yards or thereabouts, and the secondly above described piece of land is entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 614, New Survey No. 2041 and Old Survey No. 818, and contains by admeasurement 671 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the Commissioner and at the office of Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN, attorneys for the Plaintiffs, No. 26, Apollo Street, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of May, 1881.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 p. m.
10 cases white ground prints.
6 „ bordered T red chintz.
5 bales grey shirtings.
6 double case silver watches.
25 kegs printing inks.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at Hamilton's Hotel with my wife for three days, and we were very well satisfied. The table is good, the management generally is satisfactory, and the people are very Civil.—H. LAMBERT, Supdg. Engineer, N. W. P. 1st April, 1881.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—A General Meeting of the subscribers to the HUNT will take place in Graham's Buildings on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5-30 p.m., to adopt the report of the Committee, pass the accounts for the season 1880-81, and to make arrangements for ordering out a fresh pack for next season. N. S. SYMONS, Honorary Secretary.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKY for sale at Rs. 24 per doz.—D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

PIANO LESSONS at moderate terms. A. MEHNERT, Music-master, Cathedral High-school. Address 165, Girgaum Back Road.

WANTED, a low PONY-CART in good condition; also Pony for same. Apply to "A. P.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—A very light DOG-CART in very good condition with lamps, &c., complete. Price, Rs. 300. Apply to "A. P.", care of *Bombay Gazette.*

THIS EVENING (Friday) a MATCH of 1,000 UP will be played at the Waverley Billiard Rooms, commencing at 9 p. m. Admission free.

TO LET, an upper-storied Bungalow No. 30, Cumballa Hill, furnished, and with immediate possession. Apply on the premises to Cowasjee Dady Limjee.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S Account-book, with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—Caxton Works, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Well bred Chestnut ARAB GALLOWAY, 13½ hands—fast, good fencer, steady in harness. Price, Rs. 400. Apply "S," *Gazette* office.

WANTED, a HOUSE at Breach Candy, Malabar Hill or Cumbala Hill for one, two, or more years Apply to "T.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a Competent First-Class certified ENGINEER. Apply with copies of testimonials to Thackersey Mooljee Sons & Co., 7, Hummum Street

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, No. 28, Meadow Street, has received per "Ravenna" Gents Silk Hats, Waterproofs, Monsoon Boots and Goloshes all sizes, and L. Silk Gloves.

FOR SALE, a new iron overstrung trichord PIANO, by Manu of Heidelburg, in handsome ebonized walnutwood case. Enquire of Holloway, Steamer Corinth, care of Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SEND 7 annas, and I will forward by post sample packet of the CELEBRATED COSSIPORE ESTATE Cachar Tea. J. Pearse, 23, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS, BY THE POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NOTICES.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

WANTED an ASSISTANT for the Agent's Office of the Eastern Bengal Railway, who has had experience in railway and official correspondence. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Apply by letter only, addressed to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.
Sealdah Terminus, the 6th May, 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before MONDAY, the 16th instant, for the construction of additional COAL SHEDS at this Railway's (Parell, Bulsar, and Amrolee) Stations. Plans and Specifications for which may be seen at this Company's General offices, Fort.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 7th May, 1881.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.
Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 31, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

THE chesnut WALER GELDING, "ROYAL," 7 years, 15-1 high, up to great weight, a perfectly steady charger with no Waler tricks, sound, goes very quietly in single or double harness. Price Rs. 1,000.

2. The grey ARAB HORSE "HAILSTORM," (the property of Major Slade, R.H.A.), 8 years, 15-1 high, a very handsome charger, sound. Price Rs. 1,000.

Apply to Lieut. Colonel Tillard, R.H.A., Kirkee.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co., No. 25, Meadow Street, Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

FRASER AND MILLER.

CARNAC IRON WORKS, PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY. Established 1864.

WE are prepared to undertake the CONSTRUCTION and ERECTION of Engines, Boilers, Bridges, Roofs and any description of IRON WORK under our immediate personal supervision.

We have a large stock of patterns for ornamental castings, pillars, railings, &c., on stock, of which castings can be made at shortest notice.

We have in stock among others the following :—
Chatwin's stock and dies in boxes.
Entwisle and Kenyon's patent sudden grip vices for engineers and carpenters.
Dudgeon's tube expanders.
Morse' patent twist drills.
New and second-hand boilers from 15 to 40 H. P.
New and second-hand engine from 4 to 30 H. P., by different makers.
Buckley's patent pistons, rings and springs.
Howard's ploughs suitable for India.
Phosphor, bronze, ingots, bars and sheets.
Boiler test pumps.
Richmond and Chander's patent bone crushers.
Hydraulic pumps, valves, pipes and fittings.
Kinghorn and Co.'s patent metalic valves for air and circulating pumps.
A new Tangye's patent Soho 10 H. P. engine.
A second-hand 5 ton crane in thorough repairs.
Angle, tee and bar iron plates, &c., corrugated and galvanized sheets.

PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON MONTHLY CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

BELL & EDISON'S SYSTEM,

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1880.

CAPITAL £300,000 IN 300,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—JOHN PENDER, Esq., M.P., Chairman, Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, 18, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, W.
Sir JULIUS VOGEL, K.C.M.G., late Premier of New Zealand, 135, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Sir ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., late Director-General R.N., The Albany, Piccadilly, W.
Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON, LL.D., F.R.S., M.I.C.E., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, Consulting Electrician and ex-officio Member of the Board of Directors.
PATRICK CARNEGY, Esq., C.I.E., late Commissioner, Land Revenue, Oude, India, Ellery Court, Upper Norwood.
DILLWYN PARRISH, Esq., a Director of the United Telephone Company, Limited, Southborough Lodge, Bickley, Kent.
ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, Esq.
THOMAS ALVA EDISON, Esq.
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Esq., late Fiscal Agent of the U.S. Treasury Department, 33, Cromwell Road, S.W.
WILLIAM W. CARGILL, Esq., late Director of Railways and Telegraphs in Japan, Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, W.
Colonel GOURAUD, a Director of the United Telephone Company, Limited, and a Director of the Edison Telephone Company of London, Limited, the Woodlands, Beulah Hill, Surrey.
The Hon. GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Deputy-Chairman of the International Bell Telephone Company, Limited, and a Director of the American Bell Telephone Company, 36, Coleman Street, E.C.

BANKERS:
Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smiths, 1, Lombard Street, E.C.
SOLICITORS IN LONDON:
Messrs. Renshaw, 2, Suffolk Lane, London, E.C.
SOLICITORS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
SOLICITORS IN CALCUTTA:
Messrs. Sanderson & Co.
BROKERS:
Messrs. Arthur Anderson & Co., 30, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.
AUDITORS:
Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co., 4, Lothbury, E.C.
GENERAL MANAGER:
James M. Ormes, Esq., late General Manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company of the United States.

Offices in London—6, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Company beg to notify to the Indian public their intention of establishing Telephone exchanges in all leading cities of the Empire as soon as sanction is accorded by the Supreme Government, to whom the matter has been referred by the Secretary of State for India.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL, A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana, and are ... under the shade of large trees, which diminish the heat and keep the extensive compound always fresh, and COOL and AGREEABLE in HOT SEASON.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

ALTHOUGH Money in London continues to show an easier tendency, the rate of discount in the open market being now quoted on 3 months bills at ⅞ and on 4 months' at ⅞ per cent. under the Bank of England, Consols yesterday were again ⅛ lower at 102⅜. French Rentes were unchanged at 120¼, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ⅛ up at 104⅛. In Enfaced Rupee Paper Fours-and-a-half are unchanged at 91⅞, whilst Fours are ⅛ lower at 84⅜. From private sources we learn that large sales have been made in London on account of this side within the past two or three days.

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show no change. General Produce is unaltered throughout.

Piece-goods in Manchester come quiet; and the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed depressed sales 8,000 bales. Americans are 1-16d. lower on the spot, and 1-32d. to 1-16d. down for arrivals, but Surats are nominally unchanged. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unaltered at 10 7-16 cents, August shipment 3 points lower at 10·42 cents. per lb. The receipts to date show the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wednesday's receipts	6,000	4,200	3,200
Five days' do.	31,000	18,200	13,300
Total since 1st Sept	5,391,400	4,694,200	4,336,300

At yesterday's biddings in London for Council drafts, Rs. 13,30,000 were allotted on Calcutta at an average of 1s. 7d. '81, and Rs. 26,70,000 on Bombay at 1s. 7d. '82, tenders on both places at 1s. 7 13-16d. receiving 44 per cent. Although the rate is a shade lower than was expected, Silver in London is still quoted at 51⅞d. per oz., at the same time it is worthy of notice that shipments are advised by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton of £50,000 for Bombay and £10,000 for Calcutta.

EXCHANGE, as was to be anticipated owing to the reduced rate obtained for Council drafts, opened weak with a decline of 1-16d., and has continued so throughout the day with very little business doing. The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have reduced their rates of discount one per cent., and all round the situation is indicative of weakness, with the one exception of what may come of the Conference. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic		1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2f. 12½c	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 1-16, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm for Fours at Rs. 102⅜, but Fours-and-a-half are quieter again at Rs. 110⅛.

SHARES have been slightly irregular. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 747½. Spinning and Weaving Companies opened weak, but close firm again with an advance in some cases of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Treacher and Company, Limited, have receded to Rs. 810, Wynaad Gold Mining Company to Rs. 22. Press Shares are firm, and in some instances higher.

COTTON to-day has been very dull, and although prices have been Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, no great extent of business has been done. There have, however, been large settlements of Dhollera amongst native dealers in anticipation of to-morrow's termination at Sutta contracts. Good Dhollera for this month has been done at Rs. 176, and F. G. F. for June at Rs. 167 per candy.

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unchanged in position.

FREIGHTS continue very firm at previous quotations. There is not much new business doing, but holders of tonnage are very chary about reletting, and it is not unlikely that rates may be forced up still higher for this month's loading.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet without quotable change of any kind.

COALS are quiet, but steady with few sellers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,500
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	545
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	52
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	890
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	210
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,600
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	325
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	160
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,505
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	484
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	515
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,050
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	124
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	875
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,065
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	825
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	915
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	875
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	650
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	350
Gotam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,135
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,030
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,800
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,590
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	247½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,105
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,180
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	825
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	400
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,100
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,125
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,015
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	665
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	940
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	850
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	6500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,260	100	100	8 p.c	157 / 147
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,340
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	350
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	21	3½	..	4
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	805
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	840
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	15	..	22

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending May 7, 1881

Open 1,448 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,44,678	0	0
Merchandise	5,13,387	0	0
Electric Telegraph	6,080	0	0
Total Rs.	6,64,145	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275½ miles ......Total Rs.	5,82,884	0	0
Increase	81,261	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Maud Hartman, 1,069 tons, Captain J. Simpson, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (9th May) with a general cargo and one first class and 36 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain S. Warrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. E. Mcbullam, Surgeon-Major H. Cook, Surgeon-Major Cadell, and 29 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Kurrachee, May 9.
	Calcutta(s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, May 9.
	Malda (s)	Warrington.	Calcutta, April 16.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Surat (s)	Breeze	London.
	Maud Hartman(s).	Simson	Dunkirk.

The steamer Coconada, Mitchell, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mongolia, to Southampton.
Steamer Lucretia, to Dunkirk.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Fraser (s)—203 kegs redlead, Ruttonjee Jewraj.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Fraser (s)—45 packages glassware, Fakerjee Pestonjee; 38 cases clocks, Hajee Oosman Tar Mahomed; 15 packages earthenware, E. P. Mahamed.

City of Baltimore (s)—699 bundles sheet iron, Megiee Gomersey; 252 bundles sheet iron, A. Goolam Hoosein; 100 casks pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 cases stout, Eduljee Bazonjee; 54 packages glassware, Visram Allana.

FROM LONDON.

Royal Alexandria—35 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Perim (s)—5 packages shots, A. H. Esoofally.
City of Baltimore (s)—45 cases hardware, John Fleming and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
J. B. Brown—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
City of Baltimore (s)—116 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 125 cwts. ginger, Canjee Motichund; 2,000 tons wheat, Benn, Ashley, and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s)—21 bundles ivory, Surriff Durvesh; 2 bundles woolen carpets, Grindlay, Groom and Co; 2 bundles wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Supreme—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 600 bale cotton, Knoop and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Rufus E. Wood—200 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Maud Hartman (s)—2,269½ cwts. linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet (s)—50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

W. D. Lawrence—600 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corenth (s),—1,000¼ cwts mowra flower, L. Singer and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Sandall (s)—2,356 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mathew Curtis (s),—45 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Henzada s—41 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedas.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Avoca (s)—60 bales twist, The National S and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—5 cases rose water, Hajee Mahomed Hoosein; 35 cwts. broken glass, Bundally Esmall; 1 cwt horns and 32 cwts. bedlium, Rowjee Coorjee; 137 cwts olibanum, Datardina Mowjee; 136 cwts. olibanum, Jewraz Merally; 122 bales cotton, Essack Ellias; 46 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 bales twist, Morarjee S. and W. Co.; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 11 cwts. broken glass, Datardina Mowjee; 53 cwts ooplate, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, Khimchund Chunchuldass; 7 cwts. fishmaws and 55 cwts. sharkfins, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 35½ cwts. bysabole, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 29 bales twist, The National S. and W. Company; 50 bales twist, S. N. Talatee and Co.; 110 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 35½ cwts. bysabole, Ruttonjee Jewraj.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

MacGregor, Lieut.-Col., 18th Foot, on leave, from Murree.
Leach, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Roorkee.
Lynch, Capt., 25th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Deesa.

May 12.

Cuningham, Major, Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Monteith, Lieut., 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Goold-Adams, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Cooke, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Karwar.
Cadell, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Werge, Capt., 11th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Evans, Brdg.-General, R. A., on leave, to England.
MacGregor, Lieut.-Col., 18th Foot, on leave, to England.
Leach, Lieut., R. E., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made :—
Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) H. H. James, S. C., (Comdt., 10th Regt. N. I.,) to the Bgde. Staff, with the rank of Bgdr.-Genl. whilst so employed, in succession to Major-Genl. Wood, C.B.

The following appointments are made :—
Capt. H. L. Dundas, 2-15th Foot, to be a Bgde. Major on the establishment, vice Major A. R. Heyland, appointed Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. This appointment is made as a special case, and subject to Capt. Dundas passing the qualifying lingul test within six months.
Capt. C. A. Barker, 8th Foot, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., vice Lieut.-Col. Watts, proceeded on furlough.

With the approval of the Govt. of India, Major H. H. Swan of the G. I. P. R. Volunteer Corps, is appointed Offg. Comdt. of the corps during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Col. S. Jackson.

The services of Major H. S. Clive, R.E. (Imperial List), are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the P. W. D.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 5th March 1881 :—
No. 2 Mountain Battary.—Jemadar Govind Sing to be Subadar, vice Rama Hanmunta, pensioned.
Havildar Major Cassee Ram to be Jemadar vice Govind Sing promoted.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
Staff Corps.—Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith,—5th May 1881.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Apothy. G. Higgs, Subte. Med. Dept.

The undermentioned officer is a allowed furlough to Europe for one year and ninety days, from date of departure after the 9th instant, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
Lieut.-Col. E. S. Walcott, Genl. List Depy. Assist. Comsy. Genl.

The undermentioned Medical officers are brought on the strength of H. M.'s British Forces from the 14th April 1881, the date of their arrival in India :—
Surgn.-Major R. W. Hare, M.-B., Surgns. A. Hewett, G. H. K. O'Callaghan, P. H. Fox, H. A. Wall, D. O. Sullivan.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty :—
Col. J. M. Keene, Ord. Dept.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been granted by the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—
Condr. G. Brew, Ord. Dept., six months, medical certificate

Col. J. Miles, 26th Regt. N. I., Commanded the Northern Division from the 1st to 21st April 1881 inclusive, and Col. G. F. Hogg, 12th Regt. N. I., from the 22nd to 27th idem, inclusive, vice Major-General Schneider, C. B., proceeded on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major A. M. Phillips, Second Assists. Political Agent, Kathiawar, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the 24th inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A'zam Shriniwas Jiwaji Bhidé, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Belgaum in the Dist. of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Second Class in the Dist. of Belgaum.

Rao Saheb Chhaganlal Bhudarji, Officiating Mamlatdar of Taluka Amod in the District of Broach, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Broach.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appontments :—
Mr. G. M. Macpherson to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat.
Mr. S. N. Tagore to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara.
Mr. E. T. Candy to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar during the absence of Mr. A. Watt, or until further orders.
Mr. J. W. Walker to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana during the absence of Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, or until further orders.
Mr. W. H. Crowe to be Senior Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana for the detached station of Nasik.
Mr. E. Hosking to be substantive pro tem. Senior Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kaladgi during Dr. Pollen's employment on special duty.
Mr. Hammick to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. E. Hosking.
Mr. H. Batty to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assist. Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. S. Hammick.

Khan Saheb Maneckji Nasarwanji Nanabahi is appointed to be substantive pro tem. First Class Third Grade, Subordinate Judge during the employment on special duty of Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide or until further orders, and to do duty as First Class Subdte. Judge at Ratnagiri, vice Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Sadashiv Joglekar, retired.

Rao Saheb Gopal Vinayak Bhanap is appointed to act as First Class Subdt. Judge at Karwar during the absence of Rao Bahadur Ramrao Subhaji Gutikar, or until further orders.

Azam Dadaji Sakharam Deshpande, Acting Mamlatdar of Taluka Nandgaon in the Nasik Dist., is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Nasik.

Azam Vinayak Jagannath, Actg. Head Karkun of Taluka Dahanu in the Dist. of Thana, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Thana District.

Azam Jamnadass Maneklal, Actg. Head Karkun of Taluka Balsur in the Dist. of Surat, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Surat Dist.

Azam Rajaram Wiswanath Gadkari, Head Karkoon of Taluka Rohe in the Dist. of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Kolaba.

Mr. G. T. Giertzen, Dist. Supdt. of Police Karachi, has been permitted by H. M. Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Mag. has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and eighteen days from the 5th instant.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Srinivas K. Rodda is confirmed in the appaointment of Depy. Edcnl. Inspr., of Dharwar Sub-Div., from the date of the death of Rao Saheb Chungbussappa Bussaslingappa.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr. R. G. Oxenham on six months, special leave, or until further orders, with effect from the second Monday in June next.
Mr. F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., to act as Principal of the Deccan College, vice Mr. Oxenham.
Mr. W. A. Russel, M. A., to act in the Second Grade, vice Mr. Oxenham.
Mr. G. W. Forrest B.A., to act as Professor of English Lieutenant in the Deccan College vice Mr. Oxenham.
Mr. G. V. Kurkuray to act as Professor of Mathematics in the same College vice Mr. Forrest.
Mr. Mahadev Moreshwar Kunte B. A., is appointed to act as Principal and Professor of English literature in the Gujarat College, and Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School, during the absence of Mr. K. T. Best or until further orders.
Mr. Vamon Abbajee Modak, B. A., is appointed to act as Head Master, Poona High School, vice Mr. Kunte, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave Asst. Col. of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. W. Lee-Warner First Asst. Colr., Satara, has been appointed to officiate as Registrar of Satara from the 15th ultimo, until further orders.

H. E. the Govr., in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Nugent, C. S., to act as First Asst. Collr., Satara, on Mr. H. E. Jacomb's return to duty as Collr., of Bombay and Supdt. of Stamps and Stationary.

Mr. W. H. Payne. Asst. Collr. of Customs, Bombay, is allowed furlough for one year from the 12th inst. or such subsequent date as he may avail him himself thereof.

Mr. E. Gray, C.S., Asst. Collr., Poona, is transferred to do duty at Khandesh.

Mr. A. C. Trevor, Collr. of Customs, Bombay, is is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 19th instant.

Mr. W. G. Betham, Dist. Forest Officer, Kolaba, has been granted previlege leave of absence for one month from 22nd April.

Mr. Aandray Bhasker, Huzur Depy. Collr., Kolaba, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days from the 22nd ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. Pritchard of the Office of Comr. of customs, opium aud Abkari.

The services of Surgn.-Major W. Niven M.D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Mily Dept. with effect from 7th March.

Surgn. J. Parker, to be Depy Sany Comr., Northern Deccan Registration Dist., vice Surgn.-Major W. Nolan, B. A., M. D., appointed Supdt. of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

Surgn. J. W. Clarkson, to be Depy. Sany. Comr. Southern Deccan Registration Dist., vice Surgn. J. Parker.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

H. E. the Rgt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Major H. S. Clive, R. E. to be an Ex. Engr., Lower and Central Sind.

Col. G. J. Melliss, B. S. C., delivered over and Mr. C. C. Harold received charge of the Office of the Examiner of P. W. A. Bombay, on the afternoon of 7th inst.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminum cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles.

Pamphlets may be had on application

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KEMP—May 12th, at Colaba, the wife of D. S. Kemp, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

D'OYLY—April 19th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of W. H. D'Oyly, of a daughter.
JACOBS—April 30th, at Warora Coal Mines, Central Provinces, the wife of R. B. Jacobs, of a son.
LUSCOMBE—May 5th, at Allahabad, the wife of T. P. Luscombe, of a daughter.
SAWARD—May 7th, at "Westfield", Simla, the wife of Major M. H. Saward, of a daughter.
WILLIAMSON—May 7th, at Landour, the wife of Captain R. Williamson, 5th Fusiliers, of twin sons (prematurely) who survived their birth only a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

JEWETT—MURRAY—May 5th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. T. J. Rawson, Arthur Jewett, to Mary Murray.
SKINNER—FORSTER—May 4th, at Delhi, Alice Adelaide, eldest daughter of Alexander Skinner, to Arthur Robert Forster, A. D. S., Punjaub Police, Gurgaon.

DEATHS.

SELLERS—May 6th, at Chhindwara, C. P., William Thomas King, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Sellers, aged 16 years.
TREGEAR—May 5th, at Bulandshahar, N.-W. P., Charles Shadwell, son of the late Vincent Tregear, D. P. I., aged 23 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1881.

THE news from St. Petersburg, which will be found in our telegraphic columns, is of grave import. It needs no sympathy with the measures adopted by the Nihilists to see that their complaint that there is no legitimate method open to them of stating grievances which are real, and obtaining redress, is true. No other theory as to their conduct and motives will bear examination. The Nihilists are not a "number of wicked people who, out of their sheer wickedness, have conspired to kill some good people for their mere goodness." Still less is it possible to maintain that they are a small body of agitators who can and who ought to be ruthlessly repressed. The Russian people have shown that they do not sympathise with the policy of assassination on which the Nihilists have entered. But the grievances of the Nihilists are the grievances of the people; and if the Czar and his advisers have really settled the debate between the two policies of reaction and reform in the way indicated in this telegram, we believe that they will have gone far to convert the masses, still willing to be loyal, to a policy of rebellion. The outlook is a dark one for Russia and for the world. But to-day's intelligence is one more sign—and there have been many—that the 19th century is to be for Russia, what the 18th was for France. Historians still dispute as to whether better management, after the States-General were assembled, might have saved France. But no one will deny that if Louis the sixteenth had been mad enough to refuse to convoke the States-General, the end would have come ten years sooner than it did. To day's news is not unexpected. By the last mail we were put in possession of advices from Berlin, according to which Alexander III. was in favour of certain reforms in the Russian Government, but entirely opposed to granting a constitution. It was added that the circumstance was looked upon in Germany as a very bad omen; and that there was a feeling prevalent there that internal political troubles had only just begun in Russia. But the St. Petersburg letter which we give in another column will show how high the hopes of the Reform party ran only a few weeks ago. We should be glad to believe that to-day's telegram, instead of giving the gist of the Manifesto, reproduces a phrase inserted for the sake of soothing the feelings of Conservatives in Russia. But we fear that the fact is that the new Czar has refused to homologate the decision at which his father had arrived. If this be so, Russia has greater reason than ever to regret the death of Alexander II.

THE Small Cause Courts Bill, in its amended, or, to be more exact, altered, form is still, we believe, under the consideration of the Government of India, if not also of the local Governments. No fault can be found with the somewhat unusual course which has been taken in this cases of a second time republishing the Bill for further consideration and discussion. We have all heard of the gun which went to be repaired, and came back with a new stock, a new lock, and a new barrel, while still claiming to be the same gun. The alterations which have been made in the Small Cause Courts Bill do not go quite so far as this. Much—most of it evil in our judgment—of what was in the old Bill has been retained. Very little deference has been shown to the objections raised in these columns and elsewhere on the bad features of the Bill. And, on the other hand, "opportunity has been taken"—it always is taken by the present legislative advisers of the Government of India; they never wait till opportunity offers itself—to introduce a great many new features, some of which appears to us to be as objectionable as anything in the original Bill. Fatiguing as the task is to follow Mr. Stokes through a series of unconnected attempts to codify and amend the law regulating procedure in our Small Cause Courts, the subject is of too pressing importance to allow us to shirk it. We have cheerfully abandoned the endeavour to discover what Mr. Stokes really does mean by the "frontage" of a river. But this is a different matter.

Of the objectionable features, which, we regret to see, it is proposed to retain, the two most striking are the increase of the jurisdiction of the courts from Rs. 1,000 to 2,000, without any precautions taken for maintaining the efficiency of the Courts under this additional burden, and the proposed application to the Courts of almost the whole of the procedure in the Civil Code. To take this last point first, we have already said as much as we care to say upon the double absurdity of applying to the rough and ready work of the Small Cause Courts a series of provisions with regard to procedure extending over 300 sections of the Civil Procedure Code —which have been carefully and admirably adapted to work of an entirely different description; and of doing this—if it had to be done— not by special re-enactment and incorporation at suitable places of the sections which it is desired to apply, but by a reference in three lines to the Civil Procedure Code itself. There is no evidence that the present procedure of the Small Cause Courts had broken down; there is no probability that the proposed procedure will work in the Small Cause Courts (the presumption is rather the other way); and when we consider that one main aim of this Bill was to consolidate the law affecting these Courts, the course which has been taken in applying, by one stroke of the pen, the whole of an extraneous Act must strike every one as the most surprising piece of codification that even this generation—sorely tried in that way as it has been—has been asked to put up with.

Mr. Stokes has bent before the storm which this unhappy proposal has raised, but he has bent in a characteristic way. He has "carefully considered" the objections urged against the section referred to. He does us, and the other organs of public opinions, in passing, the compliment of saying that "the objections, *in so far as they come from the public*, proceed chiefly from these classes of persons who most frequently appear as plaintiffs in suits of a very simple description." And he is kind enough to sympathise with the fear he supposes us to entertain that the application of so large a portion of the Civil Procedure Code may, in suits of the class we indulge in, give rise to complication and delay. In ordinary circumstances we should be ashamed to point out that complications and delay in an "exceptional case" which is blocking the Court and stopping all business, may be as injurious as delay in the "suit of a simple description" itself. But it is so evident from the 11th para. of his report that this consideration has never occurred to Mr. Stokes that we make no apology for pressing it on him. Mr. Stokes, however, does, as we have hinted, yield a point here; and we ask particular attention to the nature of the concession made. The section in its original form provided that the chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the schedule annexed to the Bill should extend (so far as applicable) to the Small Cause Court. It is now proposed that these chapters and sections "shall extend, and shall, *so far as the same may, in the judgment of the court, be applicable be applied* to the Small Cause Court." There is, we admit, a certain room for hope in this extraordinary provision. We believe that every Small Cause Court Judge throughout India has protested against this section, and it is just possible, therefore, that there may be a singular unanimity as touching the non-applicability of most of the chapters and sections referred to. But if this fails us, how, we ask, is it possible to acquiesce in a provision of this kind keeping a place in a measure intended to consolidate the law relating to those courts. Mr. Stokes has it at heart to under procedure in the lower courts uniform with procedure in the higher. We consider that object not a particularly desirable one; and we feel sure that it cannot be attained without doing positive and extensive injury to the ordinary daily work of the lower courts. But no one will deny that it is very desirable indeed that procedure within these lower courts themselves should be uniform. Where will the uniformity be if a clause which, with its schedule, is four times as big as the measure of which it pretends to be only a clause, is to be applied or not at the discretion of each of the three Presidency Small Cause Courts—if not (a point which is left uncertain) of each individual judge in these Courts? Are we to have a Calcutta, a Madras, and a Bombay "use" settled by the three courts severally meeting to come to a decision as to which sections they shall deem applicable. Or is the point to be decided by the individual judge in each particular case without reference to the opinions of the other judges or his own recorded decisions of a week ago.

We mentioned the retention of the upper limit of jurisdiction at Rs. 2,000 as one of the objectionable features still recognisable in the amended Bill. We notice, however, that Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy dissents from the committee on the point. It ought to be observed that there is no objection in principle to the extension. We question its wisdom in any case—at least as far as Bombay is concerned—on the ground that there is no evidence of any general desire for it. When we find that of 32,000 cases decided every year in the Bombay Small Cause Courts not more than 700 came to within 50 per cent. of the present highest limit (Rs. 1,000) of jurisdiction, we think that there should have been positive evidence that there was a large class who wished to sue for sums over Rs. 1,000. The present Bill contains a provision which will not tend to diminish the reluctance which now shows itself to bring suits in the Small Cause Court for high sums. The iniquitous system of *ad valorem* fees, on which Government already makes a large profit, is to be continued and extended. But even if we admitted—which we do not—that there is evidence of a well-spread wish to see these courts invested with this higher jurisdiction, we consider it altogether inadmissable that Government should yield to that desire, and put the extra money it hopes to secure into his pockets, without at the same time making it a primary object to take care that the efficiency of the Small Cause Court is maintained. This cannot be done, we take leave to say, except by the appointment of extra judges, a measure which does not appear to be in contemplation.

We have some remarks to offer on the new matter—much of it very important—which has been introduced into the Bill. But for that we must find another occasion.

THE exuberance of spirits of the young educated native, especially while still at school, is continually the subject of remark wherever the species is met with; and occasionally it forces itself to the front in some original and remarkable manner. The latest instance has arisen at the Seebpore Engineering College, Calcutta, where, a Bengali student having trespassed in a part of the workshops where he had no business, and, apparently in wanton mischief, broken a piece of machinery, the Superintendent, Mr. Fouracres, corrected him by giving him a slight shaking, and calling him an idiot. This roused the native students, and they appear to have petitioned the Bengal Government, requiring that their wounded dignity should be soothed by official reproof of the Superintendent who had presumed to treat a member of the superior class of beings known as Young Bengal with such alarming rudeness. Mr. Fouracres' very lenient punishment of his pupil was construed by the empty-headed vanity of these schoolboys into a very serious offence against the canons which should guide a master in dealing with his scholars. They actually had the assurance to press it upon the attention of the Government, as a grievance, that he did not "treat them as gentlemen." Mr. Fouracres is spoken of in all other quarters than amongst these very touchy native students, as a considerate master who takes great interest in his pupils. A gentleman writes to a Calcutta paper to state that he has two near relatives at Seebpore under Mr. Fouracres, "and these young men speak in the highest terms of their superintendent, of his care and solicitude for the boys." The Bengal Government, we are glad to see, has given a fitting reply to the presumptuous youths, and has endeavoured to teach them that a little more modesty, a little less empty and unwarrantable pretension in their demeanour, would be to their own and the public advantage. Babu Srish Chundra Lahiri, the cause of the disturbance, has been expelled from the college; and the eighty other Baboos who signed the petition have been allowed three days to withdraw their names from its impudent representations, being warned that if they do not withdraw from their foolish position within that time, they also will be expelled. Meanwhile, all the native students of the engineer classes are under suspension, and the college is virtually closed. This is something towards bringing the Baboos to their senses, though we are afraid it will not suffice to effect that desirable object; they are so very far gone. A story told recently by an employer of labour in Calcutta is very typical of the class. This gentleman was applied to by a Baboo who had passed the F. A. examination of the Calcutta University for an appointment. The death of the youth's father had rendered the family almost destitute, and the gentleman was anxious to assist him. But service in the department in which he had the best chance of advancement required certain mechanical skill which he did not possess. The gentleman, therefore, offered to put him on the rolls of the factory as a workman in a position in which during six months he might have gained sufficient practical knowledge to fit him to superintend a department. But it happened that the post proposed to be given to him was held by a man, who had risen from the position of a cooly in the factory, though he was then receiving from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125 a month, and was desirous of being allowed to retire as soon as his employer could find a man to take his place. This was sufficient to decide the Baboo against the situation; he would rather live on his relatives and caste people than work in a position which had been held by "a common cooly." His would-be employer tried him a little further and tendered him a ten rupee note. This he eagerly offered to accept, but the gentleman returned it to his cash-box, and, to use his own words, "gave that young man a lecture on the definition of a gentleman, a beggar, and a working man which he would not be likely"— only that he was a Baboo, and an educated Baboo—"to forget in a hurry." We hope the salutary lesson taught to the pupils of the Seebpore College by the Bengal Government's resolution will not be without effect. We should like to see the Baboo improved; and this affair at the Seebpore College points to a direction in which considerable improvement is possible.

IN pursuance of the remarks we made yesterday regarding the plot against the liberty of the Bhatia lady who recently committed the heinous offence—in Bhatia eyes—of ignoring the caste rule that widows should not re-marry, we hear by private advices from Cutch that the Mahajans have determined to have her returned to Cutch under any circumstances and by whatever means. The charge against her is that she purloined gold ornaments to the value of some Rs. 3,500. An application for a warrant was made before the Chief Judge at Cutch the other day, and he and the Dewan decided that there was a *prima facie* case, and sent it on to the Political Agent on Saturday. The Political Agent has not yet given his decision, but is awaiting translation of the documents into English. What we ask, as we said yesterday, is that, in the interests of justice, the girl should not be returned to Cutch, but should, if it is thought on the depositions of the prosecutors that there is any case at all against her, be tried in Bombay.

THE report of the Senate of the Punjab University College, together with the letter of the local Government regarding the system of examinations, and other operations of the University as a teaching body and as a literary society, has been sent up to His Excellency the Viceroy, who, we understand, has expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the University system, and considers that a separate University is required for the Punjab. The report has been sent up from the Home to the Legislative Department, and any delay that may occur before the passing of the Act to raise the Punjab University College to the status of a University depends simply, we are informed, upon the number of bills that there may be pending in the Council. We trust, however, that before this is done, steps will be taken to bring the constitution and aims of the Punjab College with something like harmony with those of the other great Indian Universities.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

THE military event of the week has been the Easter Monday Volunteer Review at Brighton. I went down on Saturday evening and returned on Tuesday at 2 a. m. after being five hours in the train, which was three and half hours late. I therefore saw the whole affair, which was very successful I do not mean to say that the volunteers are as good as the Regulars and a good deal better, but I do assert that the volunteers have improved immensely, especially in the matter of discipline. A correspondent of one of the London papers asserts that the volunteers fired in too many cases without adjusting their sights. That may have been the case in some instances, and no doubt is a fault which requires correction, but it is a fault often committed by regular troops. The volunteers on Monday were well in hand, did not waste their cartridges, and held their tongues when in the ranks. Their rushes were made steadily, and I saw some of the defenders form up against a flank and retire in excellent form. There were some forty-pounder B. L. R. guns, mostly belonging to Lord Truro's regiment, admirably horsed by magnificent animals lent or hired for the occasion. These guns were steadily and efficiently worked. The Royal Artillery Company turned out a Field Battery of M. L. R. nine-pounder guns well horsed and driven by their own men. It was a most efficient battery, everything being excellently turned out. A strong troop of Middlesex Yeomanry looked when on foot like Regulars so well dressed in dark green tunics with orange braid, and so smart were they. Their horses were fine animals, but the riders not having a military seat, one soon saw, when the troop marched past, that it was not composed of regular Hussars. One of the greatest mistakes of the day was committed by a Volunteer Brigadier, whose only military experience was gained nearly thirty years ago, when for two or three years he was an Ensign in the Scots Guards. He exposed one column, if not more, on the hill side to the fire of a battery of forty-pounders, one thousand yards distant. The Duke of Connaught handled his division of three brigades very well, and was particularly collected and free from fuss. I did not see a single straggler, and only heard of one man being drunk at the review. I learn, however, that at Preston—the first station out of Brighton—there was in the morning a dispute between two drunken volunteers, one of whom drew his bayonet. With these trifling exceptions the conduct of the volunteers was excellent, and, as a rule, they turned out well when walking about the streets. The London Scottish looked remarkably well, and were well set up, but I cannot praise their marching past. One of the best corps, in every respect to judge by what I saw, was the London Irish. All the volunteers were most particular in saluting officers. Altogether, as I have said above, I consider that the volunteers have improved considerably, are a most valuable force, and are only anxious to be made more valuable. I am afraid, however, that the Horse Guards is but a step-mother to them.

I am glad to find that the Duke of Cambridge has at length given in on the subject of mounted officers of infantry dismounting when under effective rifle fire, and has issued an order that it should be done. It is strange that he should have resisted so long, for it was only a question whether mounted officers should quit the saddle, voluntarily or involuntarily.

A correspondent of the *Times* has contributed a long article on the subject of the fire of infantry, which well deserves the attention of the authorities. He shows how important it is that our soldiers should be taught, as are the Germans, to fire under the same conditions as they would inaction. Our troops, on the contrary, are only trained to fire at objects—targets—anything but that which they would be required to fire at on service. They are taught to fire at fixed objects at known distances with their breaths and nerves carefully nursed. Now this ought to be done, but other things ought not to be left undone. This is all very well as a beginning, but that is all. Our men ought to have a large number of cartridges each year, firing after a run or a charge at moving objects of small size, such as an object representing a man's head or half his body. Some new regulations, indeed, order that ten rounds a year are to be expended as field firing, but that is not half enough. This article has given rise to a series of letters, and already the authorities are taking action in the matter, the whole question of musketry being about to be referred to a committee, of which Sir Daniel Lysons is to be chairman. It would be a very good plan were men to be provided with a shooting gallery where they might be encouraged to fire for amusement at small moving objects. There is no doubt that the firing of our men in the recent South African engagements was practically inefficient.

I hear that the London correspondent of a German military paper writes to say that nothing can be worse than the system of promotion in the British army, and that the rankest nepotism prevails. Kissing always will go by favour, and I have no doubt there are many officials who would like to indulge freely in jobbery, but they dare not; and, as a matter of fact, there is not *much* jobbery at present. Some dissatisfaction is felt by the senior captains of Militia at the new regulations, which provide that all who may be majors on the 1st July are to be permitted to remain on till 55 years of age, but all those who become majors after that date are to be compulsorily retired at 50. I know the case of a captain of Militia who will become a major in the autumn, but being already 50 years of age, will be compulsorily retired immediately after promotion. It would be only fair to adopt a sliding scale something like the following: for instance, captains promoted in 1881 to retire at 54; in 1882 at 53, in 1883 at 52, in 1884 at 51, provided that in no case should they hold their rank for more than five years. I do not know whether I mentioned in my last that many of the candidates for the army who underwent the preliminary examination a fortnight or three weeks ago, only submitted to it in order that they might see the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race, and have a lark, which means indulging in drink and rowdyism. This is a very common dodge on the part of young fellows who want to enjoy a week in London. They know they have not the slightest chance of passing, but it is not the fashion for them to care what expense they put their parents to. The row in the hall at Burlington House at the close of the examination was disgraceful, and one young lad presented himself to the examiners in a state of intoxication.

In the *Standard* of the 18th instant there is a letter from a "Scots Guard" which ought to make the War Office officials blush if, indeed, they are not, as I believe, past blushing. He states the following facts :—On the 20th December last the 1st Battalion Scots Guards left London for Dublin, leaving the women and children behind at Wellington Barracks. On the 24th February the women and children were removed to the town, except the families of fifteen privates married with leave, who were made to find quarters where they could, the only allowance being 3d. per day for each woman and 1½d. per day for each child. Why, asks the "Scots Guard," are not the families sent to Dublin, where there are plenty of married quarters available, and why should the married non-commissioned officers and men of the battalions be compelled to keep up, as it were, two homes?

The *Times* and other papers are very heavy on Generals Burrows and Nuttall's conduct in respect to the trials of Major Currie and Colonel Malcolmson. It was bad enough for the two generals to lose a battle, but to try and cast the blame on two gallant officers, who were entirely free from blame, speaks very badly for them.

The Queen's birthday will be kept in London on 28th, elsewhere on 24th May.

The press, both in France and England, are attacking the French Minister of War. They declare that the test applied by the Tunisian expedition proves that the French army system is anything but satisfactory. The *St. James' Gazette* of the 19th is very severe—unjustly severe, I think—and I speak with considerable recent knowledge of the French army. The *St. James' Gazette* says that after the war of 1870 the mistake was committed of casting the blame on the wrong shoulder. The public laid the saddle on the right horse, but the officials laid the blame not on the incapacity of generals, the ignorance of junior officers, the routine of the staff, and the defects of the administration, but on the indiscipline of the soldiers, due to reading revolutionary newspapers and want of steadiness under fire, the result of absence of confidence in their chiefs. The *St. James' Gazette* says that these accusations were unfounded. I, on the contrary, believe that there was a radical grumbling feeling in the ranks. Turning to the changes since 1870, the *St. James' Gazette* says the reduction of service from 7 to 5 years and the abolition of bounties for re-embodiment deprived the army of solid Cadres. Yet the young non-commissioned officers of the day are allowed to inflict punishments to the same extent as their veteran predecessors. Consequently the men become sulky. So many men are promoted from the ranks after short service through favour, that the quality of the officers has deteriorated. I dispute the deterioration. Again, the *St. James' Gazette* says that the rapid advancement of men who have only political claims disgusts the officers from St. Cyr. The result of my conversations and experience is that such is not the case, and that no one thinks of asking whether a man came from St. Cyr or not. The French Staff is said to be little more than ornamental with no regimental experience and sympathy. This used to be the case to a certain extent, but is no longer so, as I can testify from personal and close observation. The *St. James' Gazette* finishes by saying that there has been very little improvement in the French army. I maintain that the improvement is marked and substantial.

A WAIL FROM BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Knowing that your paper is open to hear any grievance, I would bring the following complaint against the Bombay Ice Company to your notice. For the last day or two we have not been able to get our supply of ice, which is no joke with the thermometer over 95° in doors. The reason that we do not receive our ice is, as the Secretary, Bombay Ice Company informs us by post-card, that "the local demand is so great." Surely it is rather hard that regular customers to the Bombay Ice Company for the last two years should suddenly be thrown over, on account of a local demand. One would think that in all fairness old customers would be served first. Your obedient servant,

MOFUSSILLITE.

Baroda, May 11.

RAJAH SIR MADHAVA RAO AND THE RECENT SURAT INFANTICIDE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers will doubtless have read of this case from public prints. A young Brahmin widow, named Vijia Luxmee, was charged with killing a child immediately after its birth, and the Surat Sessions Judge, Mr. S. Hammock, has found her guilty, and has passed sentence of death on her.

I learn from a reliable source that this case has attracted the attention of Rajah Sir Madhava Rao, and that he has telegraphed to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, invoking the interference of Government in view to the mitigation of the punishment awarded in this case. Sir Madhava Rao's opinion on infanticide and its punishment is widely known. His "Considerations on the crime of infanticide and its punishment in India,"—a paper that he drew up, it would seem, at the instance of the late Miss Mary Carpenter,—attracted the attention of the Government of India; and, according to the *Pioneer*, the paper was referred to the local Governments and judicial tribunals for an expression of their opinions. Sir Madhava Rao holds that imprisonment is better than the extreme penalty of the law in cases of infanticide. His arguments in support of this position seem to be peculiarly applicable to the case of Vijia Luxmee. I heartily concur in Sir Madhava Rao's views, and earnestly hope that the Government will see their way to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy. Yours, &c.

May 11. AN OBSERVER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, evening.
Fair of Ballajee Dhakleshwar Temple, Mahaluxmee, evening.
Billiards, Waverley Billiard Rooms, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Ellora (s), from Kurrachee; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee; Malda (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Surat (s), to London ; Maud Hartman (s), Dunkirk.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	....	
Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Quadrille	The Times	Coote.
Selection	La Vestale	Mercadant.
Valse	Manolo	Waldteufel.
Polka	Beune Bouche	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ellora entered the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual fair of Ballajee Dhakleshwar Temple at Mahaluxmee will be held this evening.

TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 8th instant, was 24·57 feet. The height in the corresponding week last year was 19·38 feet.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 7th instant, was 47 feet and 4 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 47 feet and 9 tenths.

ARRIVAL OF THE THAKORE OF MORVEE.—Wagjee Rewajee, the Thakore of Morvee, arrived here on Wednesday last, and has taken up his residence at Luckmidass Khimjee's bungalow, on the Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

ALLEGED THEFT.—A goldsmith, named Jewun Guorsad, residing at Jail Road, reported to the police of the theft of a small wooden box, which contained gold and silver ornaments, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 116.

ASSAULT.—Moosa Nuthoo and Yacoob Nuthoo were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting Passao Lilla. They were each fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFT.—A Goanese, named Joza Bowkis De Souza, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, valued at Rs. 2-4-0, belonging to Bazonjee Cooverjee. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Shaik Ally Shaik Abdool, the tindal of a native craft, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of carrying a greater number of passengers than his vessel was licensed to carry. He was fined Rs. 25.

GAMBLERS.—Allias Abbas and eight others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Dillon, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at New Bengalpoora. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 and two others were fined Rs. 5 each, another was fined Rs. 3, and the rest Re. 1 each.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Govind Narroo, a porter of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, employed at the Colaba station, whilst engaged in shunting a passenger mixed-train, was run over, and his legs were completely crushed and lacerated up to the knee joints. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he lies in a sinking state.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd May was Rs. 17,21,905. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 26,664. New coin paid during the week Rs. 40. The balance left was Rs. 17,48,529. There is in addition silver bullion valued at Rs. 23,137 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.—We understand that the distribution of prizes to the successful members of the G and H Companies, which took place last Saturday evening, was a very pleasant affair. Colonel and Mrs. Bailey, and the Misses Bailey, together with other ladies and gentlemen, were present. The prizes were very kindly distributed by Mrs. Bailey, and Colonel Bailey made an excellent speech.—*Deccan Herald.*

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Mahomed Pudhon and Deena Cooshna, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in their possession a case of medical instruments, valued at Rs. 15, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to account satisfactorily how they became possessed of the same. They were each fined Rs. 30, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment each.—Mabrook Abdoola was also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate of having in his possession a piece of cloth valued at Rs. 2, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by the same. He being a reputed thief, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.—Five young Parsee gentlemen left Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday, some of them for pleasure and others for business. They were Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, son of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit; Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, manager of the Manockjee Petit and Dinshaw Petit Mills; Mr. Perozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Cawasjee Dady Limjee, and Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady. The mills, of which Mr. N. N. Wadia is manager, were closed yesterday and in the afternoon the employés, including about 1,500 of the mill hands, assembled at the bunder to wish him God-speed and a pleasant voyage. A large number of Parsee gentlemen, friends and relations of the travellers, had also assembled at the bunder.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION OF BHATIA WIDOWS.—Modunjee Dhurumsey and Nanchund Golalchund appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb to answer a charge of criminal intimidation preferred by Baijothi, woman, a widow of the Bhatia caste, in respect of threatening language that was used against her at the meeting of their Mahajuns. The alleged threat was that if she slept in the house of Bai Jumnabai, the widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, who is excommunicated, or if she drunk water or eat bread in her house, she (complainant) would be made to suffer. Mr. Newcome Fox, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared on behalf of the two defendants. Two witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th May, was 447, being 16 more than in the previous week, 7 less than the week ending 11th May, 1880, and 123 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 305 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 34·61. There were 118 deaths from remittent fever, being 1 less than the previous week and 16 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 77, 29, and 12, respectively, as compared with 35, 11, and 21 last year. There were no deaths from cholera last week as compared with 5 in the week previous. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, Captain S. W. Seaward, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 9th instant with 3 European officers, 1 Native officer, 2 hospital assistants, 184 men, 80 followers, 8 horses, 147 mules, and 3 bullocks of No. 2 Mountain Battery; and also 26 men 15 followers, 26 horses, 13 ponies, and 1 bullock of the Poona Horse. The men disembarked at the Prince's Dock, and encamped at the Esplanade, and will be sent, the Battery to Poona, and Poona Horse to Kirkee, from Boree Bunder station on the morning of the 14th instant. The following are the names of officers :—Captain Robertson, Lieut. Keene, and Lieut. Winter.

The I. G. steamer Dalhousie sailed from Kurrachee for Bombay on the 11th, and is expected here on the 14th instant, with the 2-7th Fusiliers. The strength of the Regiment is :—7 officers, 216 men, 20 followers, 3 horses, and 6 bullocks. The Regiment will disembark at the Sassoon Dock, and will be sent to Poona by special train leaving the Dock the same day.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Col White's 2 children and nurse, Mr F. Von Bock, Mr. G. P. Popert, Lieut. Goold Adams 74th Highlanders, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. and Misses Gi[illegible]son, and Mr. Perrot.

For Venice—Mr. A. Hubner.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Bradlaugh has written a letter to the House of Commons stating that his late expulsion from the House was illegal.

Sir Wilfred Lawson gave notice of a motion in the House last night that the exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts of the House was illegal.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

PARIS, MAY 11.

The French Government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad stating that it will require the rectification of the Tunisian frontier, with guarantees against hostile intrigues in Tunis.

ALGIERS, MAY 11.

The French troops have occupied the town of Sabella.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 11.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a Manifesto, in which he states that he is determined to maintain autocratic power, and to extirpate sedition.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The Italian Mail steamer Sumatra, Captain E. Boselli, left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed. Surats heavy.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera ... 4¼d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ... 1s. 7 13-16d.
4 do. Rupee Paper ... 84⅝
4½ do. do. ... 91½
3 per cent. Consols for account ... 102⅝
5 do. French Rente ... 120¼
Bar Silver ... 51⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 104¼
Departure.—Hartville.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 12, 8-35 P.M.

Mail-steamer Lombardy, from China, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	81·3	Farht.
" 10 a.m.	87·6	
" 2 p.m.	90·2	
" 4 p.m.	88·5	

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 11, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	83·3	Farht.

WE mentioned some time ago that a Persian gentleman had been appointed by the Shah's Government to inquire into the condition of Persian subjects resident in India. This gentleman, we understand, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday, attended by a considerable following.

THE Bombay season reports for the last week state that there was slight rain throughout the south of the Presidency. Preparations are being made in many districts for the monsoon crop. Prices generally are steady, with a downward tendency. The public health is fair.

THE quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in April last was only 11,210 lbs., as compared with 223,490 lbs. exported in April, 1880.

THE committees of the district funds in the Punjab during the year 1879-80 expended a sum of Rs. 1,984 for "darbars and gatherings to celebrate the Queen's birthday and the assumption of the imperial title."

A SENIOR ASSISTANT JUDGE is to be appointed at Nassick, with special territorial jurisdiction within the portion of the district of Tanna forming the Collectorship of Nassick.

CONSEQUENT on the departure of Colonel Stevens, 13th Bengal Native Infantry, Captain Bingham is to officiate as Commandant, and Captain Meachan as Second in Command.

A NOTICE in the *Bombay Government Gazette* sets forth that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India be kept on Tuesday, the 24th May, 1881, being the day appointed by Her Majesty for its celebration at Home, and that all public offices and institutions be closed on that day.

ACCORDING to the *Darjiling News* red spider is rapidly increasing on the tea plants in that district; in fact, never was known to be so bad. Rain was much wanted.

MESSRS. J. THOMAS AND CO.'s fortnightly indigo report states that "there is but little change to report in the weather or prospects generally from any of the producing districts. Slight partial rain has fallen in parts of Lower Bengal, but few factories were sufficiently fortunate to get enough to be of real benefit to the plant, or to complete sowings, and heavy rain is much needed everywhere. Bhagulpore has been very unfortunate, and prospects are most indifferent. Continued dry hot weather is reported from Behar, and nothing but a really heavy downpour will satisfy planters or insure the safety of the re-sowings. North-West and Benares reports so far appear to be favourable."

IT is reported from Jellalabad that Abdul Rasul, the Mahommedan Governor of that place, is practising great tyranny over the Hindu inhabitants. The Chief Kazi has caused notice to be proclaimed throughout the town that no Hindu shall ride a horse in the city. As an instance of the treatment to which these poor people are subjected, it may be mentioned that a Hindu gentleman who had violated the above rule was brought before the Kazi, who ordered the saddle of the horse to be placed over his back and another man to ride on him. The poor fellow was dragged one hundred paces in this manner.

THE visit of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to Mooltan can scarcely be said to have had the effect of reconciling the disaffected Hindus and Mahommedans of that place. The disturbance, instead of being settled, is assuming a more serious shape, and efforts are being strenuously made by both the parties to suppress each other. According to the latest reports, the papers connected with the case have been sent up to the Local Government for final decision, but before any such decision can be arrived at, a large number of Hindus are making preparations to go in person to Simla.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Robur," writes to the Allahabad paper on the subject of private enterprise in public works:—"There is no doubt that, for many purposes, and for the more important purposes, such as constructing canals or large bridges, the supervision of the Public Works is still necessary; but for the far greater number of requirements, its agency is no longer needed, and there is no reason—nay, there is every reason that such should be fulfilled by private enterprise. Once let the rich people of the towns and districts know that, as in England, these contracts are open to the public; and in a couple of years companies will be starting up in all directions, competing for such projects as lighting the streets, or for making roads which the locality feels it most needs, and so on. The work will be done far more cheaply and expeditiously, with much less suspicion of scamping than at present is the case, especially with regard to smaller works and buildings over which one sees an executive engineer, with, perhaps, a couple of assistants, having under him a charge far too great for one man to look after. We should no longer see, too, Baboos and supervisors, on less than Rs. 100 a month, rejoicing in traps and other unwarranted luxuries. People laugh when they hear of a work being undertaken by the Public Works, for they know it means the enrichment of many concerned, with a minimum of satisfaction to the public; and natives, not out of the higher, but of the middle, classes comment on it openly. The remedy is easy and efficient, and would save Government *one-fifth* of its annual expenditure. Let Government give out all public works, except the most important, to public contract, and thus will the development of private enterprise be accelerated. As regards the employés of the Public Works Department, there is ample room for them, for many years to come, on the railways, which have yet to be made, both by public and private enterprise, and on the railways just finishing in Rajputana and Central India, and which will have, in the next few years, to be replaced by the standard gauge. In such works there is ample scope for their military and civil staff, for the narrow gauge is a result of a Public Works control: thus, while the taxation of India will be appreciably diminished, the capacities of the country will be increased, and the people would be employed and satisfied by identifying them with Government in its mission to introduce civilization, and develop the resources and happiness of the country. A notification might be issued that now that railway, telegraph, and postal communication are so extended, Government are prepared to receive tenders from private companies and individuals to carry out specified requirements, subject to a supervision similar to that obtaining at home; and that in municipalities all works within a radius of five miles shall at once be carried out on these lines. Such an immediate test would enable Government in a couple of years to come to the conclusion whether this policy is the right one, and based on economic principles."

IN bidding farewell to Major Bertie Hobart, R.A., who has resigned his appointment as Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, the *Madras Mail* says:—"Major Hobart was always in harness as a Milo-Civilian. He was cumbered with solicitude even at festive scenes where other warriors engaged in saltatory exercises. He was rarely known to play at tennis or badminton, for all his heart was in office work. His earnestness of purpose led him to be fussy, and in this climate the official who fusses is voted a bore. But zeal is not so common a thing that we can afford to laugh at it when it is too pronounced. Captain Hankin had a great deal too little, and Major Hobart rather too much of it, and the excess of the latter did not make up for the deficiency of the former. The Major spared no exertion to do what was required both of himself and of his easy going colleague; and if he provoked ridicule by the exaggerated importance he attached to comparative trifles, he succeeded in making many friends by his kindness of heart. The Mahomedans of Madras will regret his departure, for he has been their constant friend at Court. He shares to a great extent the late Lord Hobart's sympathies with Mahomedans, and he has always been ready to do what lay in his power to interest Lord Hobart's successors in their behalf. He has not lived wholly for himself, content to draw as much pay as he could, and to give in return only just enough service as would prevent his incurring censure. He has interested himself in the welfare of various benevolent institutions, and has contributed largely from his purse to their support. He may have been too old-fashioned and precise in his method of doing business; but he has worked faithfully in a by no means easy position, and he merits the good wishes with which he is accompanied home."

IN consequence of the excitement caused in Cyprus by a statement published by a Greek newspaper that the British Government intended ceding the island to Greece, the High Commissioner has announced that he has authority for declaring there is no foundation whatever for the report. The Mussulman population of the island (a telegram says) appear to be re-assured by this contradiction.

A TELEGRAM from Chicago states that the Public Health Department the other day subjected to chemical examination the carcasses of four hundred hogs chosen at random from the packing houses in the city. No trace of trichinæ was discovered.

AT the half-yearly meeting of the general council of the University of Edinburgh, Professor Blackie read the report of the Celtic chair committee. They recommended the council to fix the final constitution of the chair definitely for the meeting of the council in April, 1882, the election of the professor to take place some time during the summer months thereafter, and the professor to commence his lectures early in the winter session of 1882. The report was adopted. On the motion of Professor Laurie, it was resolved—"That the council is of opinion that an executive commission should be appointed for further improvement of the Scottish universities."

THE value of pasture land in the West of England is sinking to zero. Twenty acres of pasture in Somersetshire were sold a short time since for £340; and one of the most enterprising agriculturists in that part of the country has taken an estate of nearly 15,000 acres in Wiltshire upon a term at 10s. an acre, the first year free. The estate is within five miles of a town—the town of Westbury—and therefore within easy reach of the Great Western Railway. There are thousands of acres in Wiltshire which cannot be let even upon these terms.

IT is not generally known, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that a ferocious attack has been made upon Prince Bismarck. In the course of last year an obscure South-German paper, the *Badischer Beobachter*, in commenting on the vast quantity of paper required for the census, asked "whether paper manufacturer Von Bismarck were not supplying some of it." The allusion to the business of paper-making so profitably carried on by the Prince might seem innocent and even pointless, but the trained eyes of the public prosecutor detected treason in it. It is true that even his preternatural acumen did not at once discover the latent poison. For some months the article passed unnoticed, and was even copied into several papers without sensibly affecting Prince Bismarck's European position. But, as ill-luck would have it, the offending words at last found their way into the *Union*, a well-known Strasburg journal of anti-German tendencies. The *Union* was promptly pounced upon, and its publisher had to pay 500 marks. On his trial he indicated the source of the obnoxious remark, and so justice at length overtook the original offender. In vain the editor of the *Beobachter* pleaded that he had only intended a harmless jest. The prosecutor urged and the jury believed that he had suggested peculation, and he was fined 300 marks, besides costs. So splendid a victory might be expected to re-establish the great Minister's warning influence if victories of this kind were not of such constant occurrence.

AN English journal points out that the opening of any pathway which—without materially adding to the distance to be traversed—shall relieve the crowded highway to the East now usually followed, must result in modifying the strategic conditions on which any scheme of protecting our ocean commerce is founded. The proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama, assuming that it is sure to be made, offers a convenient route to much of the traffic which now takes a south-eastern direction from this country. To some important areas of trade the distances will not be seriously augmented, to others they will be considerably reduced. The line is throughout, on both sides of the American Continent, essentially an ocean line. The part of it which traverses the Caribbean sea is the only section which has anything of a Mediterranean character. On one side of that division, and nearest it, the only foreign States are the altogether unmaritime republics of northern South America. On the other side, it is true, the coast of the United States lies; and that country may become, what it has been before, an important naval Power. But the nearest point of the American coast to the route most likely to be chosen by the steam fleets of commerce is nearly a thousand miles distant; and Jamaica and Antigua are not only close to it, but they could with ease and in no great time be made to afford it efficient protection. When the waters of the Pacific are entered, the strategic possibilities of the new paths are not less encouraging. North of the Equator we are at least as well off as any one else. In the South Pacific Fiji in the hands of the greatest of naval States perhaps completely neutralises the possession by a Europen power of Tahiti or even the Marquesas. The key of the whole Pacific, position, should M. de Lesseps's new canal be completed, is without doubt the Galapagos group. As a coaling station, or as a defensive base, these islands have certainly a most important future before them. Possessed by a strong naval Power they would undoubtedly bestow a predominant influence over the new highway on their owner. Even in the hands of their present proprietor, Ecuador, they will probably soon acquire a commercial status not inferior to that of Malta. The piercing of the Isthmus will thus favourably affect the strategic position of this country. It will direct some of our chief trade routes less within reach of possible enemies than they are now. It will increase the naval importance of the Pacific.

WELLINGTON RACES.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS.—Major General Payn, C.B., Brigadier General Godfrey Clarke, Colonel Shaw Stewart, Major Knox, H. G. Turner, Esq., Major Pigott, F. G. Shaw, Esq., W. L. Edmiston, Esq.

The following races which had been postponed, were run on Wednesday:—

THIRD RACE.—"The Maiden Purse." Rs. 1,000. For all maiden English, Colonial, and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. About 9 furlongs.

Mr. Maguire's	Ecarte	1
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Victoria	2
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Hobart	0
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Young Politician	0
Lt.-Colonel Warrington's	Austin Elliott	0
Mr. Staunton's	Blink Bonny	0
Mr. Ernest's	Comrade	0
Mr. William Morgan's	Zoedone	0

Won by half a length. Time.—2 min. 19 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Welcome Purse." Rs. 750. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 4 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. Distance, 1¼ mile.

Budelight		1
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Khusroo	2
Mr. William Morgan's	Sir Launcelot	0
Mr. Cozen's	Count	0

Won by half a length. Time.—2 min. 35 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Galloway Purse." Rs. 400. For all horses not exceeding 14 hands. Weight for inches; 14 hands to carry 9 stone. Winner once 4 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. Distance, ¾ mile.

The Rajah of Paikpara's......Quicksilver ...... W.O.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Hunters' Plate." Rs. 300. For all horses the property of the members of the Ooty Hunt, and that have been regularly hunted (of which a certificate is required from the W. F. H.) during the season 1881. Arabs 10 stone, other horses 12 stone. Distance, 1½ miles. G. R. only.

Crucifix	1
Janette	2

Time.—2 min. 37 secs.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes: "Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store keepers. Sole Consignees:—Ansar, Harford and Co., 7, Strand, London.

BENGAL.

MEMORIAL.—The following reply has been received to the memorial to the Viceroy on the subject of the amended Municipal Act:—Government-house, Simla, the 28th April 1881. Sir,—I am desired by the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial signed by yourself and other rate-payers of Calcutta praying that his Excellency may be pleased to withhold this sanction to the amended Municipal Act relating to Calcutta, which has recently passed the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and I am to state that his Excellency will not fail to give very careful considertion to the representations contained in the memorial.—I am, Sir, yours obediently.—H. W. PRIMROSE, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

HURRICANE AT GAUHATI:—A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—"Within the last week Gauhati has been visited by several more or less severe storms, but these culminated in a terrific storm on the morning of the 4th instant. At ten minutes to three on that morning, we were awakened by roars of thunder, flashes of lightning, and the howling of the wind. These soon increased, the lightning flashed incessantly while the continuous roar of thunder, the crashing of falling trees, and the howling of the wind, combined to produce a terrific effect. At 3-30 a. m. the wind died away almost as suddenly as it had come, and nothing was heard but the gentle pattering of the raindrops. As soon as it was light, the inhabitants of Gauhati walked abroad to see the effects of the storm. A scene of devastation met their eyes. The roads were blocked in all directions by fallen trees, and whole rows of natives houses had been blown down. In some cases the inmates of these houses had had narrow escapes of their lives. In more than one case we were sorry to observe that the unfortunate creatures had been crushed in death by falling trees. Several bungalows had suffered severely; in two cases the verandahs had been blown down, in others windows a doors had been broken. Many had to tell of narrow escapes; one popular member of society was nearly smothered in his tent, another, going out to shut his door, was blown off his legs! The largest trees seem to have gone first. There were no less than four large peepuls down within one hundred yards, on the maidan, and other parts or Gauhati suffered as severely. The road through the bazar was blocked, and also several others. The telegraph lines to Shillong, Upper Assam, and Calcutta, were blocked for a few hours. On the river the damage done was considerable. The Government s. s. Koladyne was driven ashore, while the waves washed over her deck. The Government flat Sonamukhi was also driven ashore, her three boats smashed up, and her windward verandah carried away by the I. G. S. N. s. s. Dibrugarh. The flat Goomti, lying at the ghat with line, and another river flat, were driven ashore, while another still had the iron roof taken off and presented generally a dilapidated appearance. The ferry steamer General Jenkins came ashore and the steam launch Hawk foundered at her moorings, The Hawk since been floated, but, the river falling, the other vessels remain ashore. About thirty country boats are reported to have been lost. Three men were killed by falling trees, two were drowned and three more are missing. An elephant was killed by a falling tree. In the district the wind does not seem to have been so severe, though stories are told of cooly lines being blown down and tea houses unroofed. The gale came from the N. W., and seems, from the way the trees fell, to have moved a little towards the north. The proverbial "oldest inhabitant says there has never been so severe a storm The natives say that their Almanac prophesied this storm, and that we are to have three more like it! but the weather has now changed and the barometer is rising.

MADRAS.

A DEFAMATION CASE.—At the Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Scharlieb, a European, named John Conway, charged Mr. P. W. Willard (Willard and Austin) with defamation of character. Mr. Bigwood, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Willard conducted his his own case. After the examination of three witnesses, the case for the prosecution came to a close, when Mr. Willard said he did not think it necessary to call his witnesses, as he thought the prosecution had failed to prove their case. His Worship said that, with the exception of the complainant's wife, all the witness who were present at the time did not say they heard the defendant make use of the expression complained of, and, therefore the prosecution had failed to prove their case. The case was therefore dismissed. Mr. Willard then remarked to His Worship that this was clearly a vexatious case. The complainant had needlessly dragged him into Court, put him to great inconvenience, knowing full well at the time that he had no case, but thinking, that he, the defendant, would gladly pay him something rather than appear in Court. His Worship granted Mr. Willard a compensation of ten rupees, which he made over to the Friend-in-Need Society.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

THE *Daily News'* St. Petersburg Correspondent writes:—

The Emperor Alexander III., after considerable hesitation, and on the urgent representation of Count Melikoff, decided to summon a Council of Ministers to discuss the proposition, made by the Count and confirmed by the late Emperor, to convoke a Committee or Commission de Redaction to consist of elected representatives of territorial bodies, towns, and the nobility, for the discussion of State questions. A Council of Ministers, under the presidency of his Majesty, was accordingly recently convened for this purpose.

The proceedings at this Council were commenced by the reading of three documents:—(1) Count Melikoff's proposition to convoke a Commission de Redaction, on which document the deceased Emperor had inscribed the words, "I consent;" (2) the Ukase to the ruling Senate, signed by the late Emperor on 1st (13th) March at 11-30 a. m., and (3) a new Ukase drawn up for the signature of the new Emperor. During the perusal of these documents, which occupied more than an hour, the countenance of his Majesty remained unaltered, the contents of the documents being already known to him. His Majesty then directed that those present who desired to offer any suggestions on the subject should do so. The first to speak was one of the youngest Ministers, but a man of mature years, of great learning, and strong religious convictions, and, from long and early associations, he is believed to exercise great influence with the present Emperor. He expressed his desire to bow to the will of the deceased Emperor, but advised that the realisation of the proposition should be deferred. In his opinion, the Ukase, which contained so much that was new to the minds of the people in respect to their relations to the Government, would not only fail to produce a re-assuring effect, but would give rise to greater perturbation. There was already sufficient agitation; it was necessary, in the first place, to subdue it. The nation expected firm and authoritative action from its new Czar, capable of consolidating the shaken internal administration and not that this authority should be attenuated by allowing society to discuss questions on which hitherto its opinion had not been consulted. "It is only the clergy," continued the speaker, "that are keeping the people in the right path. The parish schoolmaster is infected with Nihilism, as are the persons who come into contact with the peasant in his local affairs. It is only the clergy who teach the people to be loyal to their God, their Czar, and their country. If the clergy perceive that, beside the Czar, there exists another institution with co-ordinate or unknown functions, they will cease to talk to the people of their Czar, and the latter will be forgotten by them."

Another Minister begged his Majesty's permission to refrain from discussing the proposed reform. "A week has not passed," he added, "since I swore to be loyal to the Emperor and 'Autocrat.' In the project under discussion autocracy is trampled under foot." He did not wish to reflect on the compilers of the project, but he should consider himself false to his oath if he were to discuss the question of curtailing the autocratic power.

Count Melikoff here interposed, by protesting most strenuously against the unworthy accusation. The project had been approved by the late Emperor, and brought forward for discussion by the present Czar. Both these had been and remained autocrats. The project contained nothing that would curtail the autocratic power. The Count, who is usually so calm and self-possessed, so diplomatic and "canny" in his proceedings, appears to have spoken under the influence of great emotion rather than of strong logic. His indignation did more credit to the strong and loyal impulses of his heart than to his cool judgment, as he said, "I was reared otherwise than in chancelleries (or Government offices). If I perceived any inclination on the part of anybody to infringe on the autocratic power, I would kill him. If I could not kill him, I would kill myself." With better and irresistible logic, the Count added: "All the questions which it is proposed to submit for discussion by the Commission de Redaction are being at present discussed by society, by territorial assemblies (the Zemstvos), and assemblies of the nobility, but they are decided in Government departments. Let them," he said, "be brought into the light of day and be decided, not by salaried officials, but by persons elected by the nation."

The Minister who had been interrupted, in justification of his views pointed in the "unbridled" Press, which understood, as he did, the meaning of the Commission de Rédaction; and had long been clamouring for a Constitution, aspiring, together with the Nihilists, to subvert the Government. Another new Minister, with an extended administrative experience and insight into the wants of the Empire, as well as a considerable acquaintance with the economic and political condition of other countries, delivered a brilliant speech (as it is described). By a series of historical facts taken from the last two centuries, he showed that the late Emperor had continued what Peter I. had commenced, and what Catherine and Alexander I. had supplemented. Enumerating the reforms introduced by the late Emperor, he maintained that the establishment of a Commission de Rédaction (in other words, a preparatory commission) was the most insignificant of the reforms; that all the preceding ones had been greater; that they bore a revolutionary character; as for instance, the "Emancipation;" whereas this reform merely completed a work that had been commenced. The Minister added, "I heard just now a strange accusation made. It was said that this project encroached on autocracy. This charge exasperated but did not surprise, me. There are many persons who are well acquainted with our reforms, but who fail to understand their meaning. We are permeated by bureaucracy. We grew up in it, and have become so habituated to it that every living fresh word spoken by persons elected by the people of our land is distasteful to us. I also heard a statement to the effect that this is not the time for discussing such questions. When will the time come? Not too soon, but too late, are we discussing this question. If the deceased Emperor had published the ukase on the anniversary of "February 19" (March 3, N. S.), he would have lived the last week amidst the rejoicings of his people and may be, the terrible event of March 1-13 would have been averted. To commence the reign with the proclamation of the project living before us is to consolidate autocracy at one blow, for many centuries, and to draw down on the head of the autocrat the benedictions of millions speaking many languages, as well as the affection of an Empire on whose limits the sun never sets." (This climax is somewhat of a rhetorical flourish, the extreme difference of time between the most distant parts of the Russian Empire being six hours. Russia has no possessions at her antipodes like Great Britain.)

After this new Minister, the Nestor amongst Russian statesmen now in service, and the intimate confidential friend of the late Emperor, followed on the same side. He stated that the late Emperor had often spoken of the impending reform, and always regarded it as the guarantee of the prosperity of the State. There never was a question of curtailing the autocratic power. "It is only now that I hear such statements," he added, "and I regret the circumstance." He maintained that the principles of autocracy were nowhere so strong as among the troops; nevertheless he viewed the reform under discussion as being merely a continuation of that which had placed a soldier's knapsack on the back of all youths who had attained the age of 21 years. In conclusion, he said:—"I should not have to experience such a painful period as when three years ago the Russian army, with bayonets forged in a country of absolutism, cleared the path for the Constitutions of Bulgaria and Roumelia, and as now, when we are subduing the Tekkes, with the object only of replacing their Sirdars by our bureaucratic officials."

Another of the most experienced Ministers, Count Valineff, drew attention to the significance which the proposed reform possessed for Western Europe. He contended that Russia did not yet possess the right to call herself an European State; that the mistrust felt by Europe towards her was quite comprehensible. Those institutions, without which Europe could not exist, were foreign to her. She could not go back. She could expect no other path than that which was indicated in the history of mankind. "If we value Western European civilization," he added, "we must copy European institutions, and not the despotism of Eastern countries, are told that Russian society—the Russian nation—is not ripe enough for independent action. I ask, 'was the English nation more developed than Russia now is when 500 years ago, it was enjoying free institutions?"

Count Melikoff, as Minister of the Interior, replied to the charge of unbridled clamour brought against the Press. He contended that during the last year the Press had brought about a Senatorial revision waged war against the theft of State funds, exposed many evils, and had served as one of the best guardians of the law, the transgressors of which it had branded and disgraced.

The result of the discussion was as follows:—In favour of the proposition (9), Counts Adlerberg, Melikoff, Milutin, Valineff, M.M. Abaza (Finance Minister), de Ghiers, Nabokoff, Saburoff, Solsky (Comptroller-General). Against (5), Prince Lieven, General Admiral Possiett (Minister of Railways), M. Makoff (Posts and Telegraphs), M. Pobedonoste Procureur of Holy Synod), and Count Stroganoff, who is not a Minister of State, but by direction of the late Emperor attends the Council of Minister when specially summoned. The Grand Duke Vladimir also attended the Council, without taking any part in the act of voting.

The Emperor rose and thanked the assembly. He said: Thus, gentlemen, the majority have expressed themselves in the sense that the proposition for the convocation of a preparatory Commission elected by all classes should, in the interests of the States, be carried out. I agree with the majority, and desire that the ukase should ascrible this new reform to the memory of our father, to whom it belonged. The Minister of the Interior will prepare the ukase in accordance with the remarks which we have made." All present stood as the Emperor spoke. His Majesty warmly pressed the hand of Court Melikoff, and thanked him cordially. He then requested the Ministers not to apply for his decision on trivial matters. Such matters should be decided by the Ministers themselves.

INDIA AND BIMETALLISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Since it is impossible to argue out Englishmen from their deep-rooted prejudices, which they often call well-calculated convictions, let me appeal to their sympathy through the medium of your journal, that has never grudged us space, and has never failed to advocate justice to my country and my countrymen—India and the Indians.

The generation of Indians that had tasted the tyranny of the native rule on one side of their lives, as well as enjoyed the even-handed justice of the conquering British on the other, has passed away. To that has succeeded a generation under the education of the picked scholars of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. If some of my countrymen of the present generation think that the English nation will not singe a few hairs of its head to save the loins of the 260 millions of Indians, I think they have some excuse, and they deserve at least your indulgence.

They ask why was an insignicant and non-protective tariff on piece-goods taken off? To secure the good will of the people of Lancashire. How was the displacement of the revenue filled up. By putting an extra excise on salt, which ruined the dry-fish trade of the extensive Indian littoral, improverished, ruined and threw out employment a vast population of the coast. Of course it was done in the name of free trade. But were there not left other fields for English freetraders to conquer? There was Canada—there was Australia. The tariffs on English goods there are really prohibitive and protective. The average men of English colonies are equal to average Englishmen in thought and action—nay, in some respects they are their superiors, for those who have left their country to better themselves have already proved to be able to think for themselves. One cannot say the same of all English electors. If the English arguments for free trade are good they would accept and welcome them. The world is veering round again to protection, and the whole world could not have gone mad. They successfully resist your siren voice where the Indians have inevitably submitted. Pardon the Indians if they sometimes think that self-interest was the motive power.

Englishmen condescend to call us "our Indian fellow-subjects." The population of India is eight times larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland. You know we are very poor. Your statesmen have often told you that the limit of taxation in India has been reached. We are totally unrepresented in your Parliaments; have we not, therefore, better claims on your sympathies? A great opportunity has been offered to you to do us a great and permanent good. There is to be held a conference for the rehabilitation of silver. The rehabilitation of silver would result in the following permanent benefits to India:—

1. The rehabilitation of silver will not only take away the uncertainty of exchange, but will permanently increase our revenue by three and a-half millions a year—so much needed for development of public works in India. The increase will prepare us to see with equanimity the possible loss of opium revenue.

2. The Turkish and Egyptian loans, the vast Crimean, Italian, American, Franco-German, and Russo-Turkish war loans absorbed the accumulation of capital from the year 1853 until now. The fresh accretions of capital seek fresh outlets for employment. India presents a vast field for employment, but it is chary to go there because of the uncertainty of its silver currency. Capital is easily frightened. The investors fear, that, while other circumstances remained equal, their pound invested might be found one morning reduced to 10 shillings. The rehabilitation will do away with this uncertainty.

3. The rehabilitation of silver will enable the Indian Government to permanently reduce the interest on its rupee paper. The great success of the three-and-a-half per cent., sterling loan in London proved it to demonstration.

Though so many permanent benefits to the 260 millions of Her Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects hang on England's compliance to the urgent entreaties of the Governments of the United States and France, yet England hangs back. She dismisses arguments with almost heartless banter. Her reasons are more æthetic and theoretic than real and practical. They are on a par with English aversion to change the shillings and pence into decimal cents. English Government in India is called the "*ma bag Sirkar.*" It is for her to be both in fact as well as in name. The change of currency might cause her some inconvenience—might cause her some loss. But will the insuring of the permanent welfare ot the vast Indian Empire weigh nothing in the balance? Again, the advantage will not be all one-sided. All the markets of the world have proved fretful and fickle to England except those of the East. They have remained faithful and increasing in demand for British goods. Will not the stability of Eastern exchanges be an unmixed good to Eastern merchants? And will not the contrary be destructive and distracting? England monopolizes 75 per cent. of the Eastern trade.

But ah! they say the remedy is an economic fallacy. England cannot tolerate an economic fallacy. But, then, is not the whole Irish land legislation an economic fallacy? Is English Government transforming itself into a huge land mortgage company, with practically unlimited capital, ready to respond to unlimited demands, not an economic fallacy? And yet the population of Ireland is two per cent. of the population of the British Empire. English opinion on bimetallism is agitated, undecided, and divided, and a little force will turn it either way. Lend us, Sir, your powerful advocacy to turn the scale in India's favour, as you have so often done before on critical occasions.—I remain your most obedient servant,

240, Gresham-house. S. B. BROACHA.

ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

THE following is the continuation of the *Daily News'* special correspondent's letter from Khelat-i-Nadri, the first portion of which we published on Wednesday:—

The second route along the frontier which I have to describe is that from Lutfabad (Baba Jik) to this important military station, the governor and garrison of which are charged with the important duty of guarding the great semicircle of country bounded by the Tejend river against the incursions of the Merv Turcomans. As on my former journey, I first went to Shillingan, and there, instead of moving northeastward to Kosroe Tepe, took the south-eastern track leading towards Kelat. About seven miles further on is the village of Hassar, surrounded by tree plantations, and copiously supplied with water by a stream which flows westward to Lutfabad. The surrounding ground is extensively cultivated, barley, wheat, and melons being the principal crops. Notwithstanding the large number of horses in the district, every one, no matter how poor, having at least one, great quantities of the *saman* or chopped straw, which here takes the place of hay as fodder, remains unconsumed. I have seen huge heaps of it lying about the fields rotting. Considering that in the towns, especially at Meshed, this article fetches a very good price, it is astonishing it should be thus allowed to go to waste. Want of transport is at the bottom of this and many another piece of waste, there being no means of conveying produce save on the backs of camels and horses. Wheeled vehicles there are absolutely none, not even in considerable towns. When the Russian railroad reaches sufficiently eastward, the change of things, as regards these vast fertile plains cannot fail to be enormous. The possibility of conveying produce to a profitable market will give the stimulus required to what alone is wanting to create a huge granary, a little industry on the part of the natives.

Five miles further on is the village of Makdum, inhabited by some families of Turcomans who have lately given up at least for a while, their nomad life, and settled, under Persian dominion. I should mention that the various villages mentioned in this and the preceding letter are inhabited by two sets of people—Turks and Turcomans. There are no Persians, properly so called, the people rather resenting the insinuation that they are Iranis, as they term their more southerly fellow-subjects. The Turks trace their origin to Khiva and Bokhara, and are rather regular featured and handsome. The Turcomans here, at least, are of most unmistakably Tartar type, the nose crushed-looking and the beard scanty, or almost totally absent. The Turcomans of the district lying between Askabad and the Tejend are of three kinds. The Tekkes inhabit the extreme border, the Awlilis a medial position, and the Makdums, that portion of the Attack nearest the great mountain range, shutting off the Meshed Valley. The Makdums are but a few hundred in number, and the Awlilis a little over a thousand. The entire district is for its size but very sparsely inhabited indeed. The united populations of the Derquez, Attack, and Khelat, does not exceed eighty thousand, Turks, Turcomans, and Kurds included, as I gather from the statistics given me by the governors of the respective places.

I halted for an hour at Makdum for breakfast and in order to take some bearings. The village occupies the top and sides of an ancient mound, the walls and tawers on which have been suffered go to ruin, the Turcomans having generally a strong objection to living within walls when there is no absolute necessity for doing so. There were a few *aladjaks*, or circular huts, peculiar to the genuine nomad Turcomans, and which I have had occasion to describe when writing about Gumuch Tepe and other villages. The majority of the dwellings were compound mud and reed structures, of which the moveable *aladjak* was the prototype, as one generally remarks in the attempts at permanently-fixed habitations of the Turcomans. Leaving Makdum, the road became engaged among hillocks and earth ridges, the last traces of the hill-skirts as they did out into the plain. There were numerous traces of former irrigation canals, which had evidently been on a very large scale; and in some places the amount of water flowing at random made the ground very unpleasant to traverse. Going still south-east, the village of Kosgun is reached close to the foot of some pretty high steeply scarped hills. Close by, and on its western side, runs the Lain Sou a pretty large stream, which, as I have already mentioned formerly flowed through Abivard, but which has been turned eastward to Kaka. It is not easy to make out where these streams flow to, as they are being continually deflected from their normal courses, and subdivided for the supply of different cultivated tracts. The fact, too, that one's inquiries have to be made in the Jagatai Tartar language does not facilitate matters.

There being no village in the direction in which I going nearer than twenty-eight or thirty miles, I halted at Kosgun for the night. It was formerly a large place, but the walls are now tumbling to pieces around the huts of a couple of hundred Turcomans; and the old mud walled citadel on a mound in the centre has almost disappeared under the influence of the weather. The dwellings were mostly circular mud and reed copies of *aladjaks*; but the chief's house, in which I was accommodated, was a more pretentious structure. The walls were of mud enclosing an oblong space fifteen feet by eight. The floor was sunk a couple of feet below the surrounding ground. The doorway, closed by a heavy reed mat, was near one corner. The roof-tree, a tree in every sense of the word, was supported by two uprights rising from the walls at either extremity. Over this was thrown a large reed mat, as sailors throw a sail over a spar, by way of tent. The gables were open, and served to admight light and air. The mistress of the house sat coocking at a fire of *thesek*, and like turcoman woman generally, made no attempt to veil her face. She wore the usual Turcoman female attire; a pair of trousers and a long red shirt. When night fell an earthen chalice-shaped lamp, fed with castor oil, was produced. The cotton wick projected over the side of the cup. Never have I seen a more primitive system of illumination. After supper of boiled rice plentifully greased, the men, of whom some eight or nine were present, commenced smoking opium, a vice frightfully prevalent in this part of the world, as one can see from the corpse-like complexion and dull laden vampire-like stare of the eyes of half the people one meets. Even here in Kelat, in the room where I am writing this, three men are diligently plying an opium *Kalian.* They lie at full length on the floor, their heads together on the same pillow, their feet outwards, like the spokes of a wheel. Close to the pillow is a small circular table of alabaster a foot wide, and raised five inches from the ground. On this is a small lamp of the same material, fed with butter. This is covered by a glass bell about seven inches high, its edges resting on three small copper coins so as to allow air to enter. In the top is a small hole, bound with brass. The flame comes within a couple of inches of this aperture. A piece of opium as large as a good-sized pea is stuck on the point of a kind metal bodkin, and held over the flame. It is repeatedly melted and tempered before being smoked. The opium pipe consists of an earthen or metal pear-shaped bulb, about the size of a boy's peg top. In the broad end is inserted a wooden tube ten or twelve inches long. In the side of the bulb is a very small hole. A piece of roasted opium is placed on this hole and pierced with the bodkin, so as to allow the passage of air. The smoker holds the opium thus placed over the aperture in the glass bell, and inhales the smoke, a companion all the while turning and manipulating the opium with the bodkin. After half-a-dozen puffs the smoker relinquishes the apparatus, and sinks back in a semi-lethargic state. My head is dizzy, and I feel quite sick from the heavy sour-smelling fumes which pervade the apartment. I cannot very well ask them to stop or go out, as I am their guest. It is singular that while this vice is so universal among the more easterly Turcomans, it is almost unknown among the Turcomans of the Atterek and Caspian littoral.

Leaving Kosgun early in the morning we marched close to the great overhanging earth cliffs where the hills terminate abruptly towards the plain. At their base is a wide watertossed expanse of shingle and boulders, marking the track of periodic torrents from the mountains. The banks and raised portions of this torrent bed, if so wide and vaguely defined an expanse can be termed a bed, are overgrown with pampa grass, giant reed, and briar. It was difficult work forcing our way through some jungle-like spots, where at every step we startled the snake from his nest, and jackals, foxes and other wild beasts fled before us. I saw something very like a leopard, but he went away so fast I could not be sure. The plain stretching away to the northward is thickly covered with a species of giant tulip called by the natives the *lall agul*, that is, tulip flower. It is of crimson colour. The bulb is edible, and is freely eaten by the Turcomans. It tastes very much like a very sweet and tender young chesnut; only a great deal better than any chesnut I ever tasted. The seed capsule was in some cases four inches in length, from which the size of the flower may be judged. The seeds had fallen to the ground; but though I searched diligently I could find none, they having been all carried away by the ants and the field rats and mice who swarm in almost incredible numbers here. All around were holes made by jackals and foxes in scraping up the tulip-bulbs which they devour. Some ten or twelve miles from Kosgun the torrent-bed turns abruptly southword, following the middle of a narrow valley. A permanent river of considerable size once ran along this valley; but it, like the Lain Sou, has been diverted from its course. Briars and reed fields now grow densely in its bed. Here and there was a blightedtree, perishing for want of water. In such cases here the wood turns perfectly black, so much so that at first I thought they must have been set fire to or been struck by lightning. A nearer examination, however, showed me that it was a natural and gradual process which reduced the wood to something like lignite or very dense charcoal. On either side the river-bed the hills rose steeply, covered here and there with undergrowth. At every hundred yards a covey of partridges rose almost from our very feet, the birds no way wild. These partridges were all the red-legged species. Occasionally we met with braces of a diminutive ashey grey partridge with yellow legs, and saw scores of the "royal" partridge, a bird as a small turkey. These and very large black eagles seemed the only birds about the place.

Some twelve miles further southward the narrow valley widens into an amphitheatre a couple of miles across, and in its midst stands the large deserted town of Khiva-abad. I do not recollect to have seen anywhere, a description of this very singular place. It was built by Nadir Shah on his return from Bokhara, and peopled by inhabitants of that place and of Khiva, whose removal from their original homes the Shah deemed advisable for one reason or another. The town is squire, and about a couple of miles in circumference. The walls and towers of mingled baked and unbaked brick are in a state of almost perfect preservation, the scrap and counterscrap of the deep fosse preserving their steep elope. There are four gates, guarded by massive circular towers of baked brick, with embrasures for artillery. Connecting the gates are two broad thoroughfares crossing each other at right angles in the centre of the town. The other streets are parallel or at right angles to these, after the fashion of a newly-laid out American town. The wooden beams of the roofs have all been carried away for fuel, but the walls of the houses remain intact. It is easy to see that the place has not been stormed or dismantled. On the death of Nadir Shah about one hundred and thirty years ago, the inhabitants of Khiva-abad having no longer the fear of that bloodthirsty monster before their eyes, went off *en masse* to their former homes. The place has been ever since, I am told, entirely uninhabited. Standing on one of the towers, and gazing over the ample space within the walls, so utterly silent and deserted, the enchanted cities of Eastern story come to the mind, and one might well imagine the great flocks of blue pigeons perched along the battlements to be the bewitched inhabitants. Along the streets and among the houses grows a species of gaint hemlock, with great bulbous joints on the stem. At those points where the broad bases of the petioles join them is to be found a quantity of snuff-coloured, clammy matter, which my guides informed me is eaten by the people of the locality, and produces an effect like alcoholic intoxication. It is probably the pollen of the flowers which has lodged at the joints of the stem and leaf. Near the walls are two very large conical structures of baked brick, plasered outside with loam. They are sixty to seventy feet high, and the floors excavated to a depth of ten or twelve feet. These are ice-houses, in which the snow and ice from the hills were packed in immense quantities, and preserved for use during the summer heats.

The ground around Khiva-abad is very fertile, and largely cultivated by Awlili Turcomans from the plain northward. These people come a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles to work on the land, but, strange to say, they will on no account inhabit the deserted town, though its well-preserved ramparts afford every necessary protection, and it is admirably situated in the midst of the well-watered amphitheatre of rich alluvial soil. This, however, is but in keeping with the general customs of the people here, who seem to have an ineradicable objection to inhabiting any abandoned place of the kind. They prefer to go to a vast amount of trouble to construct an entirely new town, often quite close to the adjoining one. A little to the south of Khiva-abad is the point at which the river, whose dry bed I followed along the valley, is deflected to Aliabad between Kaka and Karakhan. It is quite as considerable a stream as the Atterek, and loses itself in the great Tejend swamp, after a considerable amount of it has been consumed in irrigation. It is named the Idalik, and in early summer, when swelled by the melting snows from the mountains, becomes a dangerous torrent. A few miles higher up, and at the foot of the Kelat Mountains, is the village of Artchingan, where I halted for the night, within sixteen miles of Khelat.

THE TRANSVAAL SETTLEMENT.

INTERVIEW WITH THE BOER LEADERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*From the Standard's Special Correspondent.*)

FORT AMIEL, FRIDAY.

I HAVE had an interesting conversation to-day with several of the Boer leaders. We spoke first of the case of those British subjects who have purchased property in the Transvaal since the annexation, with the view of settling under the British flag, and some remarks were made upon the hardship of their case now that they are about to be abandoned by their Government.

M. Joubert said "the Republic" will buy up all such *bona fide* settlers; at least he intends to submit a proposal to that effect to the Volksraad.

The Boer leaders confessed to feeling a certain degree of uneasiness respecting the doings of the Commission. They observed that a settlement of the frontier was not included in the arrangements at the time of the annexation.

In respect to the Christian natives, my interlocutors said the Boers had upon this, as upon other subjects, been cruelly misrepresented; and they resented, as an insult, the charge that the Boer people had acted unjustly towards the Zulus in the recent war. Peace, they said, had been maintained between the Boers and the Zulus for thirty years, and it would not have been broken if they had been left to themselves. Moreover, as regarded the Zulus, the Boers were quite able to defend themselves; and they would rather encounter five thousand Zulus than two companies of British soldiers.

M. Joubert denounced the conduct of Sir Theophilus Shepstone and Sir Bartle Frere, whom he charged with being responsible for all the blood which has been shed in South Africa during the last three years. As to slavery, he challenged the production of evidence of a single slave having been released since the annexation.

From a reference which was made to the British Courts, it was evident to me that the Boers regard the rights of suzerainty, which have been reserved to the British Crown, as being entirely nominal, and meaning nothing more than a mode of saving appearances. M. Joubert said he believed, not in any Confederation, but in a South African Union.

The English settlers, and the Dutch who were well disposed to our rule, and promised to become faithful subjects in the Transvaal, are preparing a protest against their abandonment. Trusting in the protection of the British flag they have invested their money in land, and in various ways have become largely interested in the country; and they state that they have no desire to be handed over to the authority of the Boers without any efficient guarantee against a return of the anarchy formerly prevailing.

The complaint of the European inhabitants is that they hold one-third of the property, and own most of the capital invested in the towns, that they number one-seventh of the population, and that they have been forgotten in the provisional arrangement concluded between Sir Evelyn Wood and the Boer leaders.

A deputation from Pretoria has requested me to place these views before the British public.

PHYSICIANS AND HOMŒOPATHY.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

THERE can be few things more certain than that every inhabitant of a civilized country, however healthy and vigorous he may be, will from time to time require the assistance of medical practitioners, either for himself or for those most dear to him; and hence everything which concerns the duties of medical practitioners to their patients, or to each other in relation to their calling, becomes a matter of universal public import. A striking illustration of the difficulties which may sometimes stand in the way of the exercise of the art of healing is furnished by the statement with regard to Lord Beaconsfield's physicians which was published recently as a bare narrative of facts which have already occasioned considerable discussion. It is well known that Dr. Kidd, who has been Lord Beaconsfield's customary medical attendant for some years, is more or less identified in the public mind with what is called homœopathy, and that he holds, or did hold, office as physician to what is called the Homœopathic Hospital. It is equally well known that the practitioners of ordinary medicine or surgery refuse to meet the reputed practitioners of homœopathy in consultation; and, by the public, this refusal is commonly understood to mean that the doctrines of the two schools are so entirely antagonistic that no useful community of action can be established between their respective followers. Notwithstanding all this, Dr. Quain, an eminent representative of regular medicine, has met Dr. Kidd in attendance upon Lord Beaconsfield, and the two physicians have regularly consulted together touching the management of the case. Many medical men have been greatly scandalized by this procedure, and there can be no question but that the public are likely to be in some degree perplexed by it. It seems to imply the abandonment, either by Dr. Quain or by Dr. Kidd, of positions which each has previously maintained, and the patients of both will naturally desire to know what is the nature of the compromise which has been effected. Has a professor of homœopathy discarded his system? Or has a professor of regular medicine discovered that, between that system and his own, there is less antagonism than had been supposed? The question is of considerable importance, for there are many patients who, either from habit or from personal regard, like to be attended by a homœopathic practitioner in slight or ordinary ailments, but who do not like to be debarred from associating with him in graver conditions of disease regular physicians of the highest reputation. An answer to the doubts of the public and relief to the disquietudes of the profession may both be obtained from the simple narrative to which I have already referred.

It is useless to attempt to disguise that the objection of regular practitioners to consult with homœopaths is based upon something very different from the alleged difference of opinion upon matters of scientific principle. The real reason of this objection has never been concealed, and is not far to seek. The system called homœopathy sprang into existence at a time when the practice of medicine had been shaken to its foundation by physiological investigations of various kinds, when old methods were being distrusted and new ones tried, and when nearly everything relating to the use of drugs were being re-examined from a more scientific basis than had formerly existed. Its orignator, one Hahnemann, had no pretensions to scientific knowledge, and was probably even too ignorant to perceive the full absurdity of his own teaching. He asserted that the symptoms of every disease might be imitated by the administration of some drug, and that every disease might be cured by the administration of the drug which, if given to a healthy person, would produce these imitative symptoms. This, which was called "the doctrine of similars," was apparently founded upon nothing more or less than mistranslation of one of the maxims of Hippocrates. Hahnemann also asserted, this time with entire originality, that the potency of any drug increased in proportion to the smallness of the quantity which was administered; and his favourite dose was what professed to be the decillionth of a grain. On this showing, the trace of alcohol which modern chemistry is said to have discovered in river water should be more intoxicating than undiluted gin or brandy. Neither Hahnemann nor his followers had any idea what the decillionth of a grain would be, and the absurdity of attributing any action to such a dose is, perhaps, best illustrated by a calculation of what it would amount to. The orbit of the planet Uranus is about 3,500,000,000 of miles in diameter; and, if the square of this length were made to form one side of a cubic measure, more than eleven times the contents of such a measure, would be required for the dilution of a single drop of laudanum to such a degree that every drop of the mixture should contain a decillionth of a drop of the medicament. To the great majority of the medical profession all this seemed not worth pursuing; but homœopathic doctrines were first preached at a time favourable to the reception of novelties, and were more or less taken up by the public, whose faith in them was speedily confirmed by reputed cures, which, in so far as they were real, were in those early days the effects of time, or of faith, or of anything excepting treatment. The homœopathic medicines were at first prepared in the form of globules, composed mainly of sugar of milk, and their freedom from taste was greatly in their favour. The drawback to their use was that the doses which they professed to contain were too minute to be discoverable, even if present, by the most refined chemical processes, and hence it was soon believed that manufacturers did not take the trouble to introduce medicines the absence of which could not be detected, and that the only difference between one globule and another was that the two, having been originally made as comfits at the same time and in the same copper, were afterwards sorted into different bottles and labelled by different names. As time went on, the faith of the public increased, homœopathy became a fashionable mode of treatment, and its practise a lucrative profession. In the meanwhile, however, regular medicine had advanced with enormous strides, and had made great progress in the treatment of diseases previously known to be curable, as well as in bringing under subjection others which had been reputed to be incurable. Of this knowledge, which was in entire opposition to the principles which they professed, homœopathists became possessed as students; because, in order to practise medicine or surgery at all, they were compelled to pass through the ordinary medical curriculum, and to obtain one of the ordinary qualifications. They first became physicians or surgeons, and only afterwards declared themselves to be homœopathists. In this state of things it soon became apparent to regular practitioners that the patients of homœopathists shared in the benefits which the progress of regular medicine had conferred upon the rest of the community, and it was easy to draw the inference that the practise of what was called homœopathy was something very different from the pursuit of imaginary "similars" or the administration of infinitesimal doses. A distinguished provincial physician took the trouble to collect and publish prescriptions written by professing homœopaths in the treatment of acute disease, and the accidental occurrence of a case of poisoning by what was said to be homœopathic medicine confirmed the conclusions at which he had arrived. It became apparent that most of those who called themselves homœopaths were persons who treated actual disease, often, no doubt, very skilfully, by precisely the same methods as ordinary practitioners, and who either did not practise homœopathy at all or who did so only in those cases in which all that was required was to amuse the patient while nature was curing him. They called their medicines by different names from those in common use, and they employed the resources of modern chemistry in order to facilitate the administration of the most powerful remedies in small bulk; but beyond this their methods were undistinguishable from those of physicians and surgeons of the orthodox school.

In these circumstances, the regular practitioners determined, almost with one consent, to hold no professional communication with the so called homœopathists, and not to acknowledge them as members of the same calling. The ground of this decision was not, as commonly supposed by the public, the recognition of a difference of opinion with regard to the principles which should govern the treatment of disease; but it was simply the repudiation of what was regarded as a system of fraud. The regular practitioners maintain that there are no homœopaths, and that the whole system of doctrine and practice died out many years ago. They maintain that those who now call themselves homœopaths do not differ from ordinary practitioners in anything but in making a profession of pursuing a particular method of treatment, which, as a fact, they do not pursue; and the question is not one of science at all, but simply one of morals. Such being the view of the bulk of the medical profession, when Dr. Quain was applied to to meet Dr. Kidd he would probably have declined if the case had been a less urgent one, and would have made Dr. Kidd's retirement the condition of his attendance. What he actually did was to communicate with Dr. Kidd, to receive from him a confirmation of Lord Barrington's statement that Lord Beaconsfield was not being treated homœopathically, and also to receive an undertaking that his (Dr. Quain's) prescriptions and directions should be carried out to the letter. Armed with these two statements in writing, and after having consulted the actual and a past President of the Royal College of Physicians, he, with their full approval, undertook to meet Dr. Kidd, and has since admitted the great value of the assistance which he has derived from that gentleman's professional acumen and knowledge of the patient. Dr. Quain would have incurred deserved censure from the public, and also. I imagine, when the acts were fully known, from even the stiffest of his professional brethren, if he had declined to see Lord Beaconsfield, or if he had made a stipulation which, in Lord Beaconsfield's then condition, would have suddenly deprived him of the adviser in whom he had been accustomed to trust. Dr. Kidd, in admitting that he had not treated Lord Beaconsfield homœopathically, was either denying that he was a homœopath or was absolutely confirming all that is said about the practice of professing homœopaths by regular physicians, but it is a matter for himself alone to reconcile the apparent discrepancy between his former professions and his admitted practice. I do not myself see how it is possible to combine a belief in homœopathy with a belief in those principles which the homœopaths describe as "Allopathy"—a name which, it ought to be remembered has never been either accepted or employed by those to whom it was applied by the original disciples of Hahnemann. However this may be, the first duty of a physician is to save life, and his first consideration is, or ought to be, the patient. Assuming Dr. Quain to hold the opinion about homœopaths which are commonly entertained by his brethren, I think there can be no doubt that he would be right, on moral grounds, in declining to meet them in ordinary cases. But the urgent peril of an illustrious life was not an ordinary case, and was surely sufficient to modify the ordinary standard of duty. Dr. Quain has deserved well both of his own calling and of the public by his prompt recognition of this fact in circumstances which at first sight appeared to be in no small degree embarrassing.—*Times.*

EXECUTION OF REGICIDES AT ST. PETERSBURG.

(From *The Times'* Correspondents.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.

THIS morning, at 9 o'clock, the judgment of death was executed upon the State criminals, Risakoff, Jelaboff, Michailoff, Perofskaja, and Kibaichich. The execution of the other female prisoner, Helfman, has been postponed in consequence of her being *enceinte*. As I informed you yesterday, Risakoff and Michailoff petitioned for mercy, but their petition was disallowed on the ground that no extenuating circumstances could be taken into consideration in a case so heinous as the assassination of the Czar. The same courtesy which the representatives of the Press met with at the trial was extended to them to-day by General Baranoff, the Prefect, in giving them admission to the place of execution on the Simonofsky Plain. The last public execution on the same spot was that of Molodetsky, who shot at General Melikoff. The scaffold was a rough wooden structure painted black, consisting of a high platform, upon which were three posts each with a chain and manacles, and one long horizontal beam, with, iron rings for the ropes, supported by two perpendicular posts. In front was a low platform for the officials. The large plain around is covered with snow and ice, melting in the warm sunshine. By 8 o'clock many thousand people had collected around the plain and swarmed in the various streets leading to it. Some nine or ten thousand troops kept them back and formed two squares round the gallows; first the Cossacks, with couched lances and then detachments of the Guard Infantry massed in deep columns, leaving one side of the inner square open for the passage of the condemned prisoners and their escort. The *cortege* was seen entering the eastern side of the plain a few minutes before 9, having passed through some of the principal streets on their way from the Fortress. The condemned criminals were seated high in the centre of two wheeled platforms, tightly strapped to iron rods, with their backs to the horses, and having on their breasts large cards with the words "Murderers of the Czar" in black and white. Surrounding them was a strong escort of Cossacks and Infantry, with drums and fifes playing a lively tune, and preceded by amounted Gendarmes. On the first of the black cars were bound Jelaboff and Risakoff; on the second, Kibaichich and Michailoff, with Sophie Perofskaja between them. They were dressed in the coarse black robe and caps used only for criminals condemned to death, with their arms pinioned to their sides. They all looked ghastly pale, especially Risakoff, who more than once showed signs of failing strength. They appeared to be conversing with each other as they were driven up to the scaffold. By this time the executioner, a strongly built man of the peasant class, had adjusted five ropes to the cross beam with the aid of an assistant and four prisoners, in white sheepskin prison coats, who had volunteered for the work. The cars were brought between the scaffold and the low platform, on which now stood the various officials, officers, Senators, Procurer, General Baranoff, and the officers attached to him, and the members of the Russian and foreign Press. The drums and fifes ceased playing and the troops under General Driesen, commanding the 2nd Division of the Guard, shouldered arms. The men were unbounded and led up the steps on to the scaffold by the executioners and his assistants. With the exception of Risakoff, who seemed very feeble, they all showed remarkable firmness and resignation. The woman Perofskaja appeared the calmest of all, and it was noticeable that she even retained a slight colour in her cheeks to the last. All the five prisoner were then placed in front of the three posts with their heads bare, Perofskaja being in the middle, while the clerk of Senate read the sentences from the platform below. The civilians uncovered and the officers saluted during this formality. Five priests in purple caps then mounted the scaffold and presented a Cross, which all the prisoners reverently kissed, showing that all sense of religion had not been obliterated by their subversive theories and crimes. Many of the political criminals who have been executed during the last few years have, as your readers are aware, persistantly declined the last consolations of their national Church. The prisoners were then allowed to kiss each other. A word or two passed between them, but the beating of the drums, which now, began and lasted till the execution was finished, effectually drowned every other sound. The prisoners were placed under the beam, and each had his head covered with a white hood attached to a kind of sack. Each one, beginning with Kibaichich and ending with Risakoff, was led to the top of a small stool with steps; the rope was then drawn tight round one of the supporting beams, and the culprit was left to strangle by the stool being withdrawn from under him. All the prisoners remained firm and imperturbable till the last moment. Risakoff alone appeared to faint before the stool was taken away. The execution lasted altogether about 25 minutes. The bodies remained hanging another 20 minutes or half an hour, and were then let down into five rough shells filled with shavings, and examined by the doctors. They were then placed in two carts and taken away, under an escort of Cossacks, to be ignominiously buried in a remote part of the suburbs of the city. With the exception of an accident to one of the ropes, which broke twice, the sad proceedings passed off quietly, without difficulty, and were watched in silence by quite 100,000 of the civil and military population of the capital.

APRIL 20.

The Russian papers contain some further interesting particulars concerning the regicides who were executed here on Friday morning. All the prisoners wrote to their parents and relations the day before and all were visited by orthodox priests and offered the last consolation of the Church. Michailoff and Risakoff willingly accepted the services of the priest and Kibaichich was not altogether averse to pious exhortation; but he insisted upon disputing for some time with his visitor on the subject of religion, while, on the other hand, Jelaboff and Perofskaja refused to be persuaded in any way whatever. At the same time, it was curious to observe that none of the culprits declined to kiss the cross when on the scaffold. On the way from the House of Detention, where tea had first been served to them, right up to the place of execution, a drum and fife band played all the time behind the two tumbrils, so that the remarks which are reported to have been often made by at least one of the prisoners to the crowds on the road must have been completely inaudible. Michailoff is said to have bowed his head towards the crowd several times. The same rattle of drums, without the fifes, was kept up around the scaffold during the carrying out of the sentence. The authorities appear to have feared some kind of reprisal on the part of the friends and fellow-conspirators of the executed men for on the evening of the execution all the small restaurants and drinking shops were suddenly closed by the police at 6 o'clock, and numerous Cossacks patrolled the streets. A large number of important arrests have been made, about which it is forbidden to telegraph a word.

BERLIN, APRIL 17.

A St. Petersburg friend sends me the following as to the last scene of the late Nihilist drama:—

"The execution of five of the State criminals this morning in St. Petersburgh is declared by every one who saw it to have been the most disgusting sight they ever witnessed. Whether it was the executioner, who some said was intoxicated, or the ropes, which others asserted must have been first burnt with vitriol by friends of the prisoners, that were at fault, it is, perhaps, useless to inquire. In any case the primitive arrangements of the scaffold, with its five ropes tied to the supporting beams, with no drop whatever, and the careless bungling of the executioner and his five assistants, produced an impression on those who witnessed the horrid spectacle which will not easily be effaced. Approximately something like 100,000 people had assembled at the place of execution, while some ten or twelve thousand troops of all the Guard regiments must also have been formed in a square round the gallows. Among the officers and officials standing on the raised platform in front of the scaffold, the expressions of anger and disgust at the way in which the execution was carried on were loud and general. The rope which held Machailoff, physically the strongest and heaviest of all the prisoners snapped twice, and let the writhing wretch down on the floor of the scaffold. The first time he stood up again on his legs, which were tied together above the knees; the second time he fell from a greater height, about four or five feet, and lay half strangled. The five criminal volunteers who had been brought from the prison to assist the executioner then mounted the scaffold and held up the half-lifeless body to receive this time two cords around its trunk, each one, after passing through the rings on the cross beam, being made fast, with great difficulty, round the two supporting beams. There was became on each side of the prisoners. There was only one mounting-stool or flight of steps for all the prisoners to facilitate the adjustment of the rope fixed round their necks. All being covered with the white hood, each was led up separately to the top of the steps, the cord was then fixed, and drawn as tight as possible to one of the side beams, and then the steps were drawn away, leaving the bodies swinging. The Russian mode of hanging is purely strangulation. The executioner bungled terribly in even placing the noose, as two of the ropes nearly slipped over the chins of the condemned men after they had been swung from the steps. Kibaichich was hung first, and died very quietly, without any mishap. Then came Michailoff, with whom was enacted the terrible scene just described, the other covered and pinioned wretches standing by the while, though it is to be hoped unable to see anything of it through the thick white hood. The third to receive the cord was Sophie Perofskaja, who bore herself the firmest of all, besides Jelaboff, and had colour in her cheeks until the last. Her feet, when the steps were removed, very nearly touched the floor of the scaffold, the cord having slipped before the executioner in chief could fasten it properly to the side beam. Jelaboff came next, and some difficulty was made with him by reason of the rope being tightened too much before the steps were taken away. Risakoff, who came last, appeared to faint, and fell away from the steps while the executioner was still adjusting the rope. Altogether the operation was a most painful one to all who had to take part in it or look on. All the prisoners mounted the scaffold and remained till the last perfectly calm."

Holloway's Pill.—This Medicine has resisted every test which time, prejudice, and vested interest could impose upon it, and it at length stands forth triumphant as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system so common at the change of seasons. When the air grows cooler, and the functions of the skin are retarded, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will call on the liver and kidneys for greater activity, and compensate the system for diminished cutaneous action. As alteratives, aperients, and tonics these Pills have no equal. To every aged and delicate person whose appetite is defective, digestion infirm, and tone of health low, this medicine will be a precious boon, conferring both ease and strength.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, „ SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, „ PARIS.
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ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed .... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. • 2½ do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

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FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:—

FROM MESSRS. GUIRAUD, FILS & Co., MARSEILLES.
CHAMPAGNE.
Carte Blanche Dry .. .. ..Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
Carte d'or Dry .. .. .. „ 36 „ „
FROM MONSIEUR P. BARDINET LIMOGES.
Curacao Rouge .. .. ..Rs. 26 8 per 2 doz. pints.
do. Blanche .. .. .. „ 27 8 „ „
FROM MESSRS. ESCHENAUER & Co., BORDEAUX.
St. Estephe quarts .. .. ..Rs. 13 per case.
do. pints .. .. .. „ 15 „
Sauterne pints .. .. .. „ 18 „
Cognac quarts .. .. .. „ 28 „

31, Elphinstone Circle. F. SAUQUET & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES on application.
"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.

Consumers of "Bull Dog" Ale or Stout should mind that it is bottled by Read Brothers, of London, otherwise an entirely different article may be substituted.
ORDERS for this Presidency must be addressed only to the Undersigned.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

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PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
HEAD MASTER: REV. I. MILLER, B. A.,
ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF GRADUATE MASTERS.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of MRS. MILLER, assisted by a MATRON. Each boy has a separate bed. FEES for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.

[illegible]USES, containing a list of recent distinctions [illegible]t from this School, at the Universities and in [illegible]nations, and a list of references to parents in [illegible]gland, may be obtained at the office.

[illegible]R'S QUININE and IRON TONIC

[illegible]ns an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It [illegible] the powers of these valuable tonics in banish[illegible] and symptoms [illegible]eable to weakness, a low [illegible] nervous system, enfeebled condition of the [illegible]rangement of the general health.

[illegible]R'S QUININE and IRON TONIC

[illegible]thens the nervous and muscular system, im[illegible]tion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. [illegible]ed health from the effect of hot climates this [illegible]uable.

PE[illegible]R'S QUININE and IRON TONIC

[illegible] and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood [illegible]motes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fort[illegible] the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for [illegible]ue, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections [illegible] in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It s most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

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WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remmittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co. 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

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CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemits.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTO ER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Cold Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

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"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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Musjid „	Junction*‡	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
tion*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poona†¶¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rd*	Hoshengabad	Patus	Sholapoor*‡
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksagore
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	B rehavi
Marine Lines	Goolwood	Broach*	N riad [bad
Churney Rd.	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Achmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajree
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†*
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
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* Refreshmen Rooms. † Juncti for Lin's
minutes for Tiffin.]

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"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

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☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK and Co.